FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXIX.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 14, 1846. [NO. 1506.]

PRINTED WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

FOR SALE.

A HANDSOME assortment of Fine CROCKERY, at retail, by

J. D. WILLIAMS.

April 6. 5-tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has received and is now opening, at the Brick Store, foot of Haymount, 5 doors West of Briggs's Hotel, an entire

New Stock of
SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,
Comprising a large and extensive assortment of
DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE and CUTLERY,
Fur and Pa'm Leaf Hats, Bonnets and Shoes, Cotton & Wool Cards, Writing & Wrapping Paper, &c.

All of which having been purchased for Cash, will be sold at low prices for Cash, or on time for approved Notes.

JOHN D. STARR.

April 6, 1846. 5-6w

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having withdrawn from the concern of Smith & Gause, he takes pleasure in informing his friends and old customers, that he will continue at the same stand, and do a Commission and Grocery Business.

WM. D. SMITH.

Wilmington, March 31. 5-6w

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having bought out SMITH & GAUSE, offers for sale at the same Old Stand,

20 BAGS LAGUIRA COFFEE.
10 do. Rio do.
25 do. St. Domingo do. 14 do. Java do.
3 hhds. P. R. Sugar, 2 do. N. O. do.
10 bbls. N. O. do. 5 do. Muscovado do.
Crushed, Pulverised and Loaf Sugar.
Tea in Chests and Catties,
15 hhds. Molasses,
Half doz. kegs Tobacco,
Mrs. E. B. Miller's Snuff.
6 boxes Sperm Candles,
8 do. Adamantine do.
W. Hall & Sons patent Mould Candles,
10 boxes No. 1 Bar Soap,
4 do. Extra do.
50 bags assorted Shot, 6 kegs Powder,
Bar Lead,
A full assortment of narrow & wide Iron,
50 Kegs cut Nails,
4 boxes Hartford Collins' Axes,
2 do. Bradley's do.
6 doz. assorted Hoes.

And many other things in the Grocery line, all of which he offers at reasonable prices, and shall be glad to see old friends and customers call in and give him a trial. He also does a General Commission and Forwarding Business.

WM. D. SMITH.

Wilmington, April 2. 5-6w

BAY WATER.

CARRINGTON'S superior BAY WATER, from the Island of St. Thomas. For sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

April 6. 5tf

WM. D. SMITH,

General Commission & Forwarding Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

April 1, 1846. 5-tf

YET ANOTHER.

From the Susquehanna Register.

Although the public have been often imposed upon by patent medicines, yet occasionally a really useful and beneficial medicine is despised, neglected, merely because "found in bad company." I am led to these remarks by a conversation with a friend a few days since. She had been afflicted for several years with a disease of the heart, which had apparently brought her near the grave. One of our most skilful physicians was called, who pronounced her disease incurable. An advertisement of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant in the Register, caught the eye of her friends, and a bottle of it was immediately procured at Bentley & Mitchell's in Montrose. Before she had taken it two days, there was an apparent improvement. She has not taken two bottles as yet, but her health has been nearly restored.

I have no personal motive for recommending this medicine, but merely state this fact, hoping that it may meet the eye of some who are laboring under similar diseases, that they may likewise partake of its benefits.

A FRIEND TO HUMANITY.

7th mo. 5th 1840.

For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

April 6, 1846. 5-3w

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers have just received from New York and Philadelphia, their

Spring and Summer Goods,

Consisting of cloths; fancy and black cassimere; french cassimeres; fancy marseilles and satin vestings; buff ditto; balzorines; french muslins & lawns; baraises; embroidered swiss and jaconet muslins; cambrics; victoria lawn; alpacas; cambleteen; drap d'ette; drap devene; chambrays; kremlins; cotton plaids; earlston; ginghams; linens; edgings; laces; gloves; suspenders; buttons; thread; fashionable hats; china, pearl, florence, gipsey and lawn bonnets; boots; leather and gaiter shoes; slippers; barege and silk shawls; kent'ky jeans; stocks; scarfs; ribbons; silk hdk'fs; calicoes; panama and palm-leaf hats; feather fans; cotton hose and half hose; artificials; gymps; and many other articles in the dry goods line too tedious to enumerate. Purchasers will please give us a call and examine for themselves.

A. & E. McPHERSON.

March 23. 3-4w

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale TWO Shares of the Capital Stock of the Rockfish Manufacturing Company. Application may be made to Mr. C. P. Mallett, with whom a power for transfer will be left.

A. R. KETCHUM.

March 23. 3tf

Blanks of all kinds,

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

N. O. SUGAR & RIO COFFEE.

10 HHDS. prime New Orleans Sugar, 50 bags green Rio Coffee. For sale by

E. W. WILLKINGS.

March 31. 4tf

2000 LBS. prime BACON, 25 bbls. No. 3 Mackerel, 3 half tierces Rice, Just received and for sale by

B. ROSE & SON.

March 31. 4tf

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office at Fayetteville, N. C., on the 1st of April, 1846.—

A—Mrs. Mary J. Atkins, John Autry, Jas. J. Anders.

B—William B. Bolton, William A. Burks, Philip Banks, William D. M. Beaton, Cader Bryant, George T. Barksdale, J. L. Bryant, John Brown, H. M. Blount, Miss Martha Brady, William Bowen, Barfield B. Burks, C. D. Burks.

C—W. F. Carter, Archib'd Cameron, E. H. Collier, Angus Cameron, Archibald Campbell, Miss Ann Carter, John Colvin, Franklin Carpenter, Malcomb Clark, Sen., Miss Olive [illegible] Chavours, W. F. Carter, Dandy Cosby, Alexander Campbell, Miss Matilda Chiswell, Jones H. Curtis, A. D. Chatha, William Cornon.

D—Mrs. Rowena Dimery, Miss Harriet N. Davis, James Davis, Esq., A. A. Denman, Esq., Thomas Dunn, Jas. C. Davis.

E—Robert Ethridge, Messrs. Edwards & West.

F—John Fort, Mrs. Jane Freeman, Abraham Flowers, Miss Cordy Findayson.

G—Thomas Glover, Ashford Gainey, Daniel Galbreath, Wm. L. Gilmore, Asa Godwin, Betsey Graddy, Mrs. Ferdia Gibbons, Mrs. Susan Graddy, Mrs. Jane McN. Gilchrist.

H—E. G. Hall, Wiley B. Hix, E. A. Harper, Mrs. Elizabeth Henderson, Carr Hargrave.

I—Mrs. Margaret Ingram.

J—R. Jorse, Charles Joile, Mrs. Burneator Johnson, Mrs. Mary Johnson, Leamon Jelks.

K—Mrs. Mary A. King, W. Knight.

L—Robt. J. Langly, Wm. Lewis, Miss Catharine Jane Leslie, Joseph Lewis.

M—Henry N. Monroe, Isham Malton, James Murphy, Ezekiel Merit, Malcomb Monroe, Dr. Alfred Moore, John Thomas Moore, Duncan J. Monroe, John A. Morris, Dan'l G. Melvin.

Mc—Tersel McLeon, Miss Flora J. McNeill, Miss Martha J. McLean, Angus McKethon, Miss Margaret McDonald, James E. McKay, Wm. McBride, James D. McAlister, A. A. McDougald, Daniel McIntyre, Edward McMillon, Neill McLean, Mrs. Mary McLeon, Miss Nancy McDougald, Angus McBryde, Dr. John McKay.

O—Jesse Otley.

P—Eli Pantaner, Elias Pope, H. E. Purviance.

R—John Reyburn, Thos. Richardson, W. Rouse.

S—Wm. J. Smith, Wm. Smith, John Stewart, John D. Smith, Miss Eliza Scott, Miss Margaret B. Smith, Mrs. Catharine Smith, John P. Smith, Avan Styke, M. C. Sowel, Perry Strader, Mrs. Eliza Smith, Miss Mary Ann Shaw, Miss Margaret Smith, John B. Smith, Sam'l Shaw, Esq., Duncan R. Shaw.

T—A. A. Treck.

W—James Wilson, Zion Welford, Joseph Williamson, Col. Mansfield Ware, Mrs. George Watson.

4 JOHN MACRAE, P. M.

FRESH STOCK.

THE Subscribers are now receiving an unusually large Stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS,

Among which may be found—

220 pieces Balzarines, Printed Lawns, Gingham Lawns and Ginghams, some of which are very handsome; 850 ps. American and English Prints; 254 ps. low priced and fine Pantaloon Stuffs; 250 ps. Bleached Shirtings; 50 cases Fur and Wool Hats; 50 cases Shoes, assorted; 175 dozen Palm Leaf and Leghorn Hats; Straw and Florence Bonnets; Cloths and Cassimeres; Vestings; Irish Linens and Lawns; Summer Cloths; 12-4 Linen Sheetings; Brown & Bleached Cotton ditto; Apron Checks; Tickings; Colored Cambrics; Brown and Bleached Homespuns; Silicias; Linen and Cotton Drillings; Bombazines; black, blue-black and colored Silks; Oregon Stripes; Corded and Grass Skirts; Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs; Paddings and Canvass; Sewing and Patent Thread; Spool Thread in great variety; Silk and Cotton Hosiery; Gloves; Buttons and Combs, a good assortment; plain, plaid, and striped Muslins; Suspenders; Cotton Cards; Stocks, Collars, and Bosoms; Umbrellas, Parasols, and Shades; Thread and Cotton Laces and Edgings; Gymps and Fringes; Ribbons; Nankeens; Turkey Red; Shoe Thread; Paste Boards; Cap and Letter Paper; with many other desirable Goods not enumerated. All of which will be sold at fair prices for Cash, or on the usual credits. Country Merchants will please call and examine for themselves.

H. & E. J. LILLY.

March 23. 3-3m

NEW
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received from Philadelphia and New York, a handsome and varied assortment of Seasonable Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

To which he would invite the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen wishing to purchase at retail. This Stock will be found to embrace the richest and latest styles of Ladies' Dress Goods; Mantles; Shawls; Embroideries; fine Cambric Hdkfs; Cravats; Shell Combs; Patent Ivory Toilet and Fine ditto; Kid Gloves, assorted colors; Oil Silk; Corded, Grass, and Hair-cloth Skirts; fashionable Bonnet Ribbons and Flowers; finest Thread Edgings and Insertings; Polka and Lisle ditto ditto.

For Gentlemen's Wear—Super brown and black French Cloths and Cassimeres; black, brown, inv. green, and blue English do. do; figured and plain Satin and Silk Vestings; Linen Goods for light Summer wear; Suspenders; Silk and Cambric Handkerchiefs; a great variety of Worsted Goods for Coats and Pants; latest style of Hats; light Calf-skin and Morocco Shoes and Pumps.

He would also say to Country Merchants, that he has bought expressly for the Wholesale trade, a very extensive assortment of cheap to fine Calicoes; bleached Shirtings; bleached and brown Drills; Ticking; Irish and brown Linens; brown Hollands; Linen Drills; Silesias; Paper Cambric; black and white Wiggans; Canvass; Padding; Sewing Silk and Twist; low priced Vestings; Oregon Stripes; Chambrays; blue and York Drills; Kent'ky Jeans; Coat, Vest, Pantaloons and Shirt Buttons of every variety; Tuck, Side, and Dressing Combs; Pins and Needles; Flax and Cotton Thread; Table and Pocket Cutlery; Collins' Axes; Straw, Wool, and Fur Hats; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Shoes; Cotton and Wool Cards; Coffee Mills; Sweet and Castor Oil; Essence of Peppermint, Cinnamon and Lemon; Cologne; Ink and Ink Powder; Indigo, (warranted best quality or nothing charged;) Madder; Camphor; Borax; Alum; Saleratus; Copperas; Spanish Brown; Powder, Shot and Lead; Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, and Salt; Iron and Steel; French Brandy, Wine, and Gin. Together with many other Goods not named, which on examination will be found to render the assortment as complete and desirable as any in the market; all of which will be sold for Cash, Country Produce, or on time, as low as can be bought at any Store in town.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
Brick Row, foot of Haymount.

March 23, 1846. 3tf

P. S. A few very superior Nova Scotia Grindstones, for Mills or Plantation use.

New Spring and Summer
GOODS.

MALLETT & HUSKE

HAVE just received their **Spring and Summer supply of GOODS,** consisting of

Sup'r black Cloths; black and fancy Cassimeres; black Satin Vesting; Plaid ditto; Valencia ditto; Prints; Chamburg Gingham; Organdie ditto; 4-4 Scotch ditto; Printed Lawns; Black ditto; Gingham Lawn; Alpaca; French Bombazine; Bishop Lawn; Book, Swiss and Jaconet Muslin; Cambrics; Linen Lawn; Irish Linen; B. E. and Russia Diaper; 10-4 Linen Sheeting; Huckaback; Gambroons; Linen Drill; Stockinet; Wellington Cord; Brown Linen; Paper Cambric; col'd ditto; Rip Kas. Plaid; Franklin Cottonades; Mosquito Netting; Canvass and Padding; Palm Leaf and Leghorn Hats; Lawn Bonnets; Straw and Willow do; Boots and Shoes.

—ALSO—

Brown, Loaf and Crushed Sugar; Rio, Java and Manilla Coffee; Hyson and Black Tea; Pepper, Spice and Ginger; No. 3 Mackerel; No. 1 Salmon; Cheese in boxes.

March 23. 3tf

GREENSBOROUGH
Female College.

THE Exercises of this Institution will commence on Wednesday, April 15th, 1846.

Faculty:

Rev. SOLOMON LEA, A. M., President, and Professor of Mathematics and Ancient Languages.

Rev. BENNET T. BLAKE, Chaplain, and Professor of Mental and Moral Science.

Miss PHEBE JUDSON, Assistant Governess, and Preceptress of Natural Science.

Mrs. SOPHIA LEA, Preceptress of Modern Languages and Principal of the Music Department.

———— , Assistant Teacher of Music.

Mrs. BLAKE, Governess.

The Expenses for Board, including washing, fuel, candles, &c., and Tuition for full Collegiate course, with Music, French, Drawing, Painting, Needlework, for a session of 5 months, will not exceed $100.

Board and Tuition for full Collegiate course without Music, &c. for a session of 5 months, $70.

Board and Tuition per session in Preparatory School, from $62 to $65.

Text Books and Stationary will be furnished at the College as may be required.

The Trustees having made arrangements for commencing the exercises of this Institution entirely to their own satisfaction, deem this notice sufficient to inspire public confidence. The domestic economy of the Institution will be such as to ensure comfort and safety, and exert a healthful influence, as well physical as moral.

The Pupils will be required to board in the College, except those whose parents or guardians reside in the village or its immediate vicinity.

Board and Tuition for the session in advance.

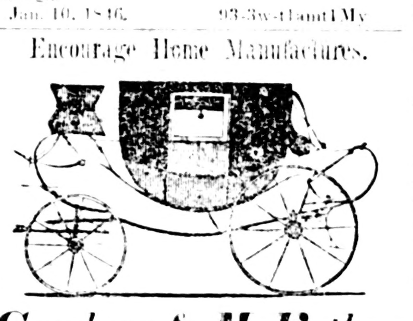
GEO. C. MENDENHALL, Pres't of the Board of Trustees.

S. S. BRYANT, Sec'ry.

N. B. Preparation will be made for the accommodation of 60 pupils at the opening of the session. Application for admission or further information before the 15th of April, may be made by letter or otherwise to Rev. Solomon Lea, A. M. Leasburg, N. C., Rev. Bennett T. Blake, Raleigh, or Rev. S. S. Bryant, Secretary of the Board, Greensborough.

Jan. 10, 1846. 93-3w-tlamt1My

Encourage Home Manufactures.



Gardner & McKethan

HAVE lately made considerable improvement in their style of Work, and have now on hand a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine our Work, as we have determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in our employ first rate Smiths, we are prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

We warrant all our Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, Feb. 9, 1846.

Brilliant Schemes!!

J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers.*

$30,000!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class 16 for 1846, to be drawn in Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, April 25, 1846.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

$30,000, $10,000, 6,000, 5,000, 1,000, 2,500, 2,000, 1,177, 25 Prizes of 1,000, 25 of 500, &c. &c.

75 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets only $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 25 Wholes, $130 00
Ditto ditto 25 Halves, 65 00
Ditto ditto 25 Quarters, 32 50

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of *each drawing* sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,

J. G. GREGORY & CO., Managers,
Washington City, D. C.

March 26, 1846. 1-6td

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S VERMIFUGE.
A SURE REMEDY FOR WORMS.

A LARGE SUPPLY of this unrivalled cure for Worms, received at E. J. Hale's Bookstore, for sale very low by the dozen to Country Merchants.

Jan'y 26, 1846. 95tf

Life and Times of Henry Clay,

JUST received, in 2 large volumes, price $4. Also, Prescott's Miscellanies, 2 37; McCaulay's Miscellanies, 1 50; Pictorial History of the American Revolution, 1 87; Book of Good Examples, 1 10; Mother's Book, 80; Mother's Lessons, 60; Beecher's Lectures to Young Men, 70; Appleton's authorized edition of the Prayer Book, very fine; Manual of Matrimony, 40; Pulpit Cyclopedia, 2 50; Methodist Harmonist; with a variety of Boy's and Girl's books.

NOVELS.—The Heiress, 25; The Charity Sister, 25; the Quiet Husband, 25; White Boy, 25; The O'Donoghue, 25; The Foster Brother, 25; Wandering Jew, 60; Big Bear of Arkansas, 50; Major Jones's Courtship, 50; Simon Suggs, 50. New Games, Historical, &c. Blue Ink; Banker's Wallets, &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

February 2.

Planting Potatoes.

130 BBLS. Yellow Planting Potatoes, 10 bbls. Tanners' OIL, For sale by H. BRANSON.

Jan. 17, 1846. 94-tf

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale a valuable Harness HORSE. A credit may be had if desirable.

C. B. MALLETT.

March 23. 3tf

Rec'd per Steamer Cotton Plant,

10 BARRELS Northern CIDER,
14 ditto ditto Vinegar,
50 ditto ditto Whiskey,
25 ditto first quality Ohio Whiskey,
25 ditto Apple Brandy,
25 ditto American ditto,
10 boxes Cheese. For sale by

E. W. WILLKINGS.

March 31. 4tf

4th vol. D'Aubigne's Reformation,

JUST RECEIVED. Also, a variety of New Books, including Guizot's History of the English Revolution of 1640, price $1 37; Guizot's History of Civilization in Europe, $1 20; Carlysle's Life &c. of Cromwell, $2; The Betrothed, $1; Saturday Evenings, $1; Dickens's Cricket on the Hearth, 7 cents; The Farmer's Treasure, 80; Step-Mother, by James, 50; &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

STEAMER EVERGREEN,

DRAWS 17 inches water, carries 750 bales Cotton. Shippers will do well to remember this, as low water may soon be expected.

REDUCTION

In the Expenses of getting Goods by the way of Wilmington and Fayetteville to the interior of North Carolina.

THE Agents of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company take pleasure in informing the merchants of North Carolina, that they have made arrangements (where *funds* are *in hand* to pay the freights to Wilmington,) to receive and forward through that place, all goods entrusted to their care, FREE of charges for storage, drayage, wharfage and commissions; but when no funds are in hand, 10 per cent. on freights will be charged.

The facilities of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company for the transportation of Merchandize on the Cape Fear River, are greater than ever before possessed by any Company running Boats on this river, and very far superior to that possessed by any other Company now running boats between Wilmington and Fayetteville.

This Company have three Steamboats in first rate order, one of which draws but 17 inches water, and will carry freight equal to 750 bales of cotton. The Company have, in addition to the boats above named, six Lighters, suitable for low water, and to run in connection with the Steamboats.

We would respectfully invite all who desire to get their goods forward to Fayetteville expeditiously and safely and at very little expense, to consign their goods at Wilmington to

HALL & JOHNSON,
Agents for the Henrietta Steam Boat Co.

March 30, 1846. 4tf

☞ All letters directed to Hall & Johnson at Wilmington or Fayetteville, will have due attention. All who desire to do so may consign their goods to Hall & Johnson, Wilmington and Fayetteville, and due attention will be given them.

WHO CAN DOUBT
THE VIRTUES OF JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC?

SUMMERVILLE, N. J. Nov. 26, 1842.

Dr. Jayne—Dear Sir: I send you the following certificate obtained from Mr. Gulick. I would just state that I became acquainted with him about two years ago. At that time he was entirely bald, with the exception of a lock of hair on the back part of his head, about the size of half a dollar, and that lock of hair he told me had been made to grow by the use of your Tonic; previous to which he positively avers, he had not a single hair on his head. The hair now completely covers his head, and is from four to five inches long.

Very respectfully, your's, &c.,

P. MASON.

Another Proof of the Efficacy of Dr. Jayne's Hair Tonic.—This will certify that I was entirely bald for about three years, when I was recommended to try Dr. Jayne's Hair Tonic. I procured two bottles of Mr. Mason, in Summerville, and using the Tonic for about fifteen months, my hair came in all over my head, and, although not quite as thick as before, yet it is constantly growing. This surprising restoration of my hair has excited the astonishment of all my acquaintances, and made me an object of curiosity to many. I am now 55 years of age, and have reason to regard the inventor of this matchless Hair Tonic as a public benefactor.

JOACHIM GULICK.

New Germantown, N. J., Nov. 26, 1842.

For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

March 30, 1846. 4-3w

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT application will be made to the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Cape Fear, at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, for the issue of a new Certificate for two Shares of the Stock of the said Bank, in the name of John McArn, in room of the original, which is lost or destroyed.

D. B. McARN, Adm'r of John McArn, dec'd.

Fayetteville, March 2, 1846. 1500-3m

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Glass, Dye Stuffs, &c.

THOMPSON, PANCOAST & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
No. 40 Market St., Philadelphia,

Have constantly on hand a large and well selected assortment of all articles in their line of business, which they are determined to sell at much lower rates than they have ever been offered in any market.

PATENT MEDICINES AND ESSENCES, of all kinds, constantly for sale at reduced prices.

PURE WHITE LEAD AND WINDOW GLASS, at manufacturers' prices. It is only necessary for Country Merchants and others to call, and satisfy themselves of the advantages of purchasing at No. 40 Market Street.

T. P. & Co. are also Agents for the celebrated *Indian Vegetable Balsam*, a certain cure for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c.

Phila. March 6, 1846. 1-3m

CANDIES! CANDIES! CANDIES!

CHEAPEST IN THE WORLD.

J. J. RICHARDSON,

No. 42 Market St., Philadelphia,

CONTINUES TO SELL his very superior **STEAM REFINED** Fancy Candies at 12½ cents per pound, wholesale, and the quality defies competition. J. J. R. begs customers and dealers to place no reliance on what is told them by those opposed to the *Cheap System*, derogatory to the character of his goods, as it is the only method by which they can induce people not to try an article that will give them better satisfaction than the one they are using, at 25 *per cent. less price*. The sale last year amounted to nearly 100,000 pounds, and not a complaint made.—My arrangements now are such as will enable me to manufacture 150,000 lbs. per annum. Call or send an order, and you cannot fail to be satisfied.

No. 42 Market Street, Philadelphia.

March 6, 1846. 1-3m

JACKSON JOHNSON,

HAS just received at his Old Stand (Wagon Yard,) a NEW STOCK OF

DRY GOODS,
HATS AND CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES, GROCERIES, &c., &c.,

Which will be sold cheap for Cash, or exchanged for country produce.

October 1, 1845. 78-tf

SHAVING SOAP.

THE Super Essential Walnut Oil Military Shaving SOAP, superior to all other for Shaving, price 25 cents, for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

March 23. 3-tf

SWAIM'S PANACEA,

McALLISTER'S Ointment, Sands' Sarsaparilla, Gray's Ointment, Fahnestock's Vermifuge, Moffatt's Bitters, for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

March 9. 1-tf

TAKEN UP,

AND entered on the Stray Book of Richmond county, on the 16th inst., a small black HORSE, four or five years old, 2 hind feet white, 14 hands high, and in low order.

P. STANSILL, Ranger.

Fair Ground, Richmond county, 10 miles North of Rockingham, March 23, 1846. 4-3w-pd

ONE HALF OF THE
Fayetteville Water Works,
For Sale. Apply to

E. J. HALE.

Dec. 2.

LOVE IN A POST CHAISE.

Translated from the German for the Traveller.

How it rains, rat-tat-tat on the skylights; flash-flash flash against the windows all night long, and when I awake in the morning it rains harder than ever. The infamous breakfast bell! I wish there was no such thing as a breakfast on a rainy morning; then a man might lie in bed all day, or at least till the storm blows over. Philosophers say rain is necessary for the land. That may be; but it would be better if a man were made like a dormouse and were able to lie in a half animate state as long as the rain continued. Nature certainly never intended we should live in a shower of rain, or she would have furnished us with a patent wash leather covering, or, at least, with an India rubber over coat.

How it rains? What in the world shall I do with myself? Yesterday it was as fair as a sweet May morning, and I felt an irresistable desire for the country—fool that I was! And here I am, eight miles from the city, and all to attend a quaker wedding. I must confess it was interesting enough. Perhaps I shall relate some day, how it all came off. How many new hats were among the company, who had the finest horse, and a multitude of other trifles, which are so amusing to young ladies and gentlemen. During the whole day the skies were clear bright blue—in the evening a tempest came up. I went to bed full of hope that it would clear off in the morning; but here it is, gush, gush, gush, in a dark, ceaseless stream from heaven, like the inexhaustible talk of an aged single lady, when her tongue begins to wag.

I go down to breakfast, for want of something better to do. I have just buttered my bread and taken the first sup of coffee when, hark! the horn of an approaching post chaise sounds in the distance. In a moment it sweeps up to the door with four smoking horses.

It presents the only possible means of my reaching the city this day, so clapping my two slices of bread and butter together, I pour one cup of coffee down my throat, which smarted all day in consequence, and dive through the door into the flood without. The driver does not see me, but snap his whip and is off. I shriek after him. The old sinner will not hear me, but gives his whip another crack and sweeps off with his four, as merrily as he came up. I am in despair at the thought of being left behind and race after him through thick and thin—the mud flying right and left—roaring and shouting for life; but I might have gone on all day racing and shouting if a good natured foot passenger had not seen me and made the old sinner stop. Out of breath, wet through and spattered with mud from head to foot, beside, for the want of my breakfast, being not in the best of humor, I stepped in to the carriage; but the moment my head came under its roof all my ill nature vanished; for there, the only passenger, beside myself, sat the most lovely angel that ever blessed an old ruinous post chaise, or warmed the heart of a poor, fasting, morose old bachelor, with her smiles.

Hast thou ever been in love? No doubt; and the maiden was the most lovely of her race. Of course. Good. Then believe me, this angel of the post chaise was more lovely by half, than she, and if thou wilt not hold her for a cherub, I shall give up all hope that thou wilt ever be able to appreciate beauty and grace. Such eyes—such teeth—and then such lips! Oh, it makes me almost mad to think of them now. I felt myself the happiest fellow in the world. She was dressed in a simple straw hat with a green veil. 'Exactly the dress that a lady would choose for a journey,' said I to myself. And then she smiled with such sweet and roguish expression, as I climbed into the carriage, in the condition above described, that I was convinced, she was well acquainted with every thing belonging to taste and good breeding, so I determined to make myself as agreeable as possible, and who would not, for I thought to myself, 'men have been known, before now, to find rich heiresses in post chaises.'

I was enraptured! what cared I for the rain! splash, splash, splash, it beat against the carriage, like a second deluge, but what was that to me. It happens not every day in the week that a man is "under four eyes" with a beautiful maiden!

With the help of a few fine compliments and discussing the particulars of my present appearance, I was soon as sociable with my unknown beauty as if we had been acquainted ever since we went on all fours. We talked about the weather, the country, and every thing we saw in passing, and there was such simplicity and naivette in all she said that I thought her the prettiest little witch, I had ever seen, and verily believe if the footboard had not been wet, or if I had been sure how many houses and goods she possessed, I should have been on my knees before her.

I hate a display of learning; so I studiously avoided every subject that savored too much of wisdom, but I could plainly see in the eyes of my enchantress that her soul and heart were overflowing with all the sublime and beautiful in art and nature. At length we came to the chapter of house wifery skill.

Now, if there is any thing in the world I despise it is a woman who affects to be ignorant of the knowledge which should be her crown of honor, and I began to tremble with fear at every word my angel uttered, lest she profess herself to be one of the silly butterflies. Shade of Apicius! how did my heart leap when she said, scarce a day passed, in which she did not make cakes, pies or sweet-meats, and as she expatiated on these delicacies, in a manner more full and intelligent than I had ever before heard, I could no longer repress my feelings; but seized her hand and pressed it to my lips. I felt that she was made for me. I felt justified in my own eyes, in loving this little, rosy beauty, who was so well versed in household knowledge and possessed so correct a taste in cooking.

Ah! what a picture of domestic happiness did I draw before the eye of my imagination, when I had won this angel of a housewife for my own! How did I thank my stars that had kept me to this time, as hard as a rock, opposed to marriage, and now rewarded me with this beautiful, rich and accomplished angel, who had flown into my mouth like a roasted dove. I had just opened my lips to make an offer of my hand and heart, when the carriage stopped and my little enchantress arose.

"Do you stop here?" said I trembling.

"Yes!" said she. "I see Mr. Powell is here waiting for me."

"Mr. Powell!" cried I, in astonishment, for Mr. Powell was an intimate friend of mine, who lived not far from the stage road. "Do you live with him! Perhaps you are a relative." Singular! thought I, I never heard him speak of this charming creature.

Before she had time to answer, Mr. Powell came to the door of the post-chaise, and while we were greeting each other, my companion had stepped out, and, as if by magic, was seated in my friend's carriage.

"For heaven's sake!" exclaimed I, half frantic, while Powell held my arm, so that I could not help her out of one carriage, or into the other. "Who is that angel! Is she a relation of yours? a ward? or what? I am dying in love for her!"

Powell stared a moment in my face, and then broke into a loud laugh, and laughed till the tears ran down his face. What could the man mean! I began to be angry. Powell perceived it and stopped.

"Come dear youth!" said he, 'Do not be in a passion! But think how comical it is, that —— You! of all men in the world should have fallen in love —— and with my *cook!*

FROM THE ABERDEEN BEE.
A SCENE IN NORTH ALABAMA.

Every body has heard of North Alabama. It is celebrated for a good many things, but more particularly for its locofocoism. What sort of population, gentle reader, do you suppose a County contains, which votes over two thousand, and not more than one hundred Whigs? I once had the honor to pass through a portion of North Alabama called Jackson County, and being detained a few days on business, I had an opportunity of attending a regimental muster, and making some observations on the character of a population so steeped in Locofocoism.

About nine o'clock on the eventful day, 'big with the fate of Cato and of Rome,' the militia officers, and the rank and file commenced pouring in from all quarters.

The 'ossifers' were the observed of all observers. One of them had apparently torn up his wife's red flannel petticoat into small pieces, put the red pieces into two lumps, put one of the said lumps or bunches on each shoulder, surmounted by two huge brass buttons, and these were his epauletts! Another had two or three long rooster feathers floating majestically from a big, old-fashioned bell-crowned hat. Think's I to myself,

> "As *false* the light of glory's plume,
> As failing hues of even."

A certain Col. ——— seemed to be the Gen. Quattlebum of the occasion. He had been recently elected by an almost unanimous vote, and was riding in every direction with his mud boots stuck out at an angle of forty-five degrees from his horse's sides, his neck bowed, and his large goggle eyes fixed very intently on vacancy.

Soon I observed a captain with a red flannel sash, calico hunting shirt, and an enormous ostrich feather sticking upon the low crown of a broad-brimmed quaker hat, looking withal as dignified as an owl in the day time.

I concluded to venture myself, notwithstanding his formidable appearance, in his august presence. I approached him with a good deal of trepidation, and accosted him with 'Good morning, Captain.' 'How are you, stranger,' said he.

'You have a fine looking body of soldiers gathering together here to-day.'

'Yes sir-*ee!* we're got all that, and leetle over—we're got a set of ossiters that understand malitious tictacs, jist a leetle better, nor all the old ones and young ones on this yeth! and if there's any fitin' to be done we'll be thar!' I asked him if there were any Whigs in his country?

'Them's the sort of folks that's agin General Jackson, aint they?'

'They think General Jackson did wrong some times,' I replied.

'No, there's none of them sort in these parts, and its well there aint, for if there was I'd lick 'em up like salt!'

The time had now arrived for parading the regiment and the captain's speech was at an end.

Numerous drums beat to arms, and the reed fifes squeaked like so many shivering pigs—nothing was to be heard but the 'dread notes of preparation,' and nothing was to be seen but 'the pomp and circumstance of glorious war.'

After going through with evolutions usual on such occasions, Col. ——— thanked the sogers for their war-like and gallant conduct, and told them if they would meet him at the groggery near by, he would *make* a speech, and treat 'em. The crowd did as they were bid and the Colonel delivered himself of the following speech:

Friends! Feller citizens and Sogers: I consider myself the greatest man livin' in this country, now John Drue Allen's dead. I am an out an out Jackson Van Buren Dimicrat—I am that! I'm agin all Cupperations and 'nopolies and banks, 'ceptin' *our banks*. I go in for equal rights, and therefore I am in favor of our banks. You see we borries the money from the 'ristocrats, and puts it in our banks, and we the poor people borries it out and never pays, and so arter a while the money and land and mules and niggers, will all be divided among us equally, and that's what's Dimocracy, that's equal rights.—(Whooray for Dimocracy &c.) Silence Sogers. Don't 'plaud me so much.—'Tention, Sogers, I am in favor of Texas and Origin and Kaliforny. Texas is a great country. Gineral Jackson's a gwine to git it, and divide it among us. Fat bacon sides grow wild thar—the branches runs with honey and brandy, and every man has a big white tooth nigger to chaw his vittals for him. (The crowd shouts, hurra for Texas; long continued applause.) But feller citizens and sogers the Whigs and the Mexicans and the British say we shant have Texas. Who's afeerd. We are the boys what can take her—we am that; I feel like I could swaller a good big slice of Mexico myself this mornin' if it war greesed with a little hog taller and lasses. As for the British, Gineral Jackson can stand on the Yalleghany mountains, the backbone of this government, and fling rocks enough over the sea to sink 'em all to perdition. Who's afeerd I say! Let's lick em any how.

Friends, Feller-citizens and Sogers: I've been strongly solicited to run for the legislature: I have that. When a man is elected Curnel, the next thing accordin' to the old South Carolina rule is to send him to the legislater! That's my notion. If you elect me, I shall go in strong for the malicious system. I am attached to it myself. And I think it's rich. Some folks call it a farce—I don't see any thing to larf at in it—I don't that. 'Taint every body that can put on a suit of regimentalities and look like Mars the God of war, with a decided much of Julius Seezer thrown in for effect. No sir-ee. Thar aint a bigger or more important critter afloat than a live malicious ossifer, all rigged in the full catouterments of glory, with stripes to his britches, epaulets piled on both shoulders, brass buttons from head to foot, silver stars shinin' on the tails of his coat, a cap and a plume and a drawn sword in his hand. Such a site's enough to make fallen man or wimin think better of his specie—'tis that.

Feller-citizens—I am nearly out o'breath. You all know me well—I are in favor of still-houses and groceries—I go agin black tariffs and all other black things 'ceptin' black niggers. I am a real clever feller any way you take me. The fact of the business is, feller citizens, I never done a mean thing in my life, when I thought I would be caught at it—and therefore I consider myself a tip top Dimicrat. I would make a first rate Dimicrat legislater. (The crowd shout "you would that —whooray for Col. ——— &c.") Here the Colonel sat down amid the deafening cheers and shouts—such as would have silenced an East Indian hurricane.

He had made the speech, and now he had to *gin* the treat. Covered with perspiration, he called on the grocery keeper to bring out a two gallon tin bucket full of honey comb. When these refreshments arrived the Colonel took off his coat—rolled up his sleeves—took the honey comb in his fingers, and stirred and mixed it thoroughly with the brandy. While he was doing this, the crowd stood around with the water running from their open mouths, and the tears standing in their eyes!

The Colonel next called for all the tin cups about the house, which were filled with the over-joyful and handed around. The scene that followed need not be described. Most of them went home with red eyes and red noses, and some of them with black noses and no eyes at all.

Santa Anna.—A letter from Havana, 25th ult., says: "At a little village named Cerro, within three miles of Havana, resides Santa Anna. He has constructed an amphitheatre in his yard, where all the gamblers in the city resort for the purpose of cock-fighting. The cocks are matched and weighed, the bets made, and a day appointed for deciding the enormous sums which the Mexican hazards at his favorite sport. A few days since, and during the heat of the fight, the ex-President bet the enormous odds of eighteen doubloons to twelve dollars. I remained sufficiently long to see him lose this wager. It is pretty well acertained, and is now all the talk among the sporting circles, that a young American, related to one of our first families, won $35,000 at 'monte' from the ex-President of Mexico."

New York Customs.—The Express says: Last Sunday, a "gentleman," during the morning service, entered Grace Church with a lighted cigar in the hollow of his hand; and, having stared around a little, and knocked his knucles against the stone pillars, to see if they were real, left the building, puffing his cigar.

Recently at New Orleans a challenge to fight a duel, passed between Miss Mary Adkins and Miss Turner, the latter accepting, and choosing pistols. Recorder Genois, hearing of it, and not appreciating the transports of virtuous and honorable souls, locked up both parties.

The late Storm was very severe at Norfolk, where it destroyed property to the amount of $25,000. In many other places in the vicinity it was also very severely felt.

WASHINGTON, April 7.

THE NORTHEASTERN BOUNDARY.

Mr. Webster occupied nearly three hours yesterday and as much time to-day, in submitting to the Senate a review of the history of the Northeastern Boundary Question, from its origin down to the year 1840; the numerous abortive attempts to settle it during fifty years, and the circumstances which led finally to the negotiation of the Washington Treaty.

He said that he had expected not to be called upon to speak again upon this measure; but that the provisions of the treaty had been attacked both in that and the other House of Congress, and that the allegations which had been brought forward would probably be regarded as unanswerable, unless they were answered. He was willing to take the entire responsibility of the measure, and of every part thereof to which he had set his hand or given his concurrence. Mr. Webster then observed that the proper point of view from which to examine the subject would be the condition in which it existed at the time of the accession of General Harrison to the Presidency. He took a full survey of the Northeastern Boundary Question, from the signing of the Treaty of Peace of 1783, in which not one single step had been made towards its adjustment during more than half a century, and the various projects and counter projects, &c., which had arisen during Mr. Van Buren's Presidency had only served to further entangle the question with intricacies, and to render its settlement far more difficult than it would have been had it been an entirely new question. He then detailed the proceedings which led to the appointment of Lord Ashburton as a Special Minister from Great Britain. He showed that the State of Maine, so far from having been coerced into the terms of the treaty, was a party to it by her own Commissioners, and that, instead of being a loser by its negotiation, she was most materially benefited thereby. The navigation of the St. John, which Maine acquired by this treaty, he said, was of the first importance to her. Much had been said in the Senate lately with reference to the value of the navigation of the Columbia river, but that of the St. John was a hundred-fold greater in value as a commercial channel. Mr. Webster mentioned incidentally the value of the fur trade of the Hudson Bay Company, the entire amount of which, he said, according to the statement of Mr. McGregor, Secretary of the English Board of Trade, was only about $160 500. The value of goods received at Vancouver's Fort was stated to be only $24,000.

Mr. Webster denied that Great Britain had acquired any advantages in a military point of view by the Washington Treaty, and replied to Mr. Dix's citation of opinions expressed in the British House of Commons, by counter opinions of members of that body, which called the treaty the "Ashburton capitulation." Great Britain occupied no military road in consequence of this treaty; the right of road granted to her was one which could be only useful in time of peace; in war it would belong to the strongest party.

Rouse's Point, which was ceded to the United States by the treaty, was of infinitely more value than any thing Great Britain had acquired by it; next to the entrance of the Narrows, it was the most important point of defence in the State of New York, commanding, as it did, the entrance into Lake Champlain, of which it was the key. It was known that the cession of this point was charged upon Lord Ashburton by the British Opposition as being a great error in judgment on his part, and one in which he had overlooked the real interests of his country.

Mr. Webster enumerated the advantages secured by this treaty to the States of Vermont, New Hampshire, and New York, and concluded this part of his argument by a rapid summing up of the principal objects attained by it, and of its value and importance to the country.

Mr. Webster then detailed the history of the affair of the Caroline, which took place in 1837, the first year of Mr. Van Buren's administration. The destruction of this vessel was acknowledged by Mr. Fox as an act executed under the authority of the British Government, for which it was responsible; but the matter remained undisturbed by our Government, without any demand of reparation, until McLeod's arrest in 1841. When Gen. Harrison succeeded to the Presidency in 1841, he found the subject embarrassed by these two matters, the destruction of the Caroline and the arrest of McLeod. He contended that both of them had been attended to and settled properly by Gen. Harrison's administration. Reparation and apology for the invasion of the territory of the United States in the destruction of the Caroline should have been demanded from Great Britain long before that period. The arrest of McLeod should not have taken place; it was an infringement of the law of nations. McLeod was a soldier acting under orders, and our proceedings in regard to him were altogether wrong. To guard against similar cases, an act of Congress was soon after passed, taking the cognizance of them out of the hands of the State courts, and placing them under the jurisdiction of those of the U. States.

Mr. Webster went through a brief but most energetic and triumphant defence of the other articles of the treaty, and noticed the charges which had been brought against them.

The clause relating to the surrender of fugitives from justice had been productive of the best effects, and would, if nothing else, entitle it to the approbation of the country and the friends of civilization every where. He called upon the Senator from Michigan for his confirmation of its value, which Mr. Woodbridge stated in the most decided terms.

With respect to the African squadron and the right of search, he referred to eminent civilians and authorities for evidence of the propriety of the stipulations of the treaty. He read a letter from Mr. Wheaton, giving his own views and the views of the highest authorities of Europe in approbation of the treaty, and stated that a treaty had been made between Great Britain and France in 1845, the provisions of which were precisely similar to those of the Treaty of Washington, and enabled those Governments thus to avoid the embarrassing difficulty of the right of search.

As to the question of impressment, Lord Ashburton had no power to negotiate respecting it; but still the Treaty of Washington had not left that question where it found it. A discussion had taken place which had reference to this point, in which the doctrine of Mr. Jefferson had been asserted, that the "*flag of a vessel is the protection of its crew.*" In former discussions the United States had merely alluded to the right of Great Britain to the service of her subjects wherever she might find them, but now she denied the lawfulness of impressment under any circumstances, and Mr. Webster was much mistaken if hereafter it would be attempted from under the protection of our national flag. The case of the Creole and other similar ones were alluded to, and Mr. Webster appealed to Mr. Calhoun whether the Washington Treaty had not tended to diminish the occurrence of such cases.

Mr. Webster said he placed himself before the country for its judgment in respect to the Treaty of Washington, and he had no fear but that a large majority of his fellow-citizens regarded that treaty as conducive to the maritime interests of the United States, and as favorable to its honor, its peace, and its prosperity.

Mr. Webster spoke for three hours, with great energy and power. We have never seen him more forcible than he was in many parts of his observations, and the entire speech was listened to with intense interest by, we think, a majority of the House of Representatives on the floor of the Senate, and by a very crowded auditory in the galleries.

Mr. Dickinson made a few observations in relation to the personal passages between Mr. Webster and himself, and intimated his desire to continue them to-day. The Senate then adjourned.

EXTRACT FROM MR. WEBSTER'S SPEECH.

[The following terrible excoriation of Mr. C. J. Ingersoll and Mr. Dickinson is so interesting in itself, and has led to such exciting consequences, that we publish it entire.]

After his narration of the circumstances connected with the Treaty, Mr. Webster said:

An honorable member from New York nearest the chair (Mr. Dickinson) made a speech on this subject. I propose to take some notice of that speech. But first I may remark that the honorable gentleman did not seem to be satisfied with his own logic; he borrowed somewhat extensively. He borrowed and incorporated into his speech, by way of a note, what he entitles, "*Extracts from the speech of Mr. C. J. Ingersoll, in the House of Representatives. Speaking of the McLeod affair, Mr. Ingersoll said:*" Well, then, my first business is to examine a little this jewel which the honorable senator chooses to work into his own diadem, and I shall do it unmoved in temper, I hope, and at the same time I do not mean to omit what I may consider a proper notice of the whole of it, in all its parts. And here, sir, is that extraordinary ebullition called by the honorable senator "the speech of Mr. C. J. Ingersoll in the House of Representatives." Mr. President, I almost wish I could find myself out of order in referring to it, as I imagine I should be if it had not been that the honorable senator has made it his own and a part of his speech. I should be very glad to be compelled not to take any notice of it—to be told that I was not at liberty to know that such a speech was ever made, and thank God to know that such an ebullition had never been made out of a barroom anywhere—and that's a theatre quite too high for it. Now, sir, a portion of this "speech" seems to be directed against the individual now addressing the Senate. I will read its parts and parcels, and take such notice of them as they deserve as I go along. Hear what the senator says:

"Mr. Dickinson had understood there was a correspondence between the authorities at Washington and the governor of New York to that effect; but he particularly alluded to a letter addressed by Mr. Webster, Secretary of State, to Mr. Crittenden, Attorney General, at that time, directing him to proceed to New York, and take charge of the trial of McLeod. He had it not then before him, and did not recollect its precise language, but would refer to it before he should close. He would endeavor to speak of the history of the past truly, and in perfect kindness, but he wished to show what we had gained by negotiations with Great Britain, and who had made the concessions."

Now, sir, either by way of giving interest to this narrative—or something else—the gentleman from New York makes this a little more distinct. He says not only that Mr. Webster wrote this letter to the governor of New York, with his own hand, but that he sent it by express. I believe the "express" matter was expressly by this gentleman from New York.

Mr. DICKINSON. Will you allow me?

Mr. WEBSTER. Oh! yes, I will allow you.

Mr. DICKINSON. The gentleman from N. York is not at all responsible for the statement in the note. Nor does the gentleman from New York make the extracts from Mr. Ingersoll's speech any part of his; on the contrary, I stated expressly, at the time, that I alluded to it as a very extraordinary statement. Having met with the emphatic contradiction of the honorable senator from Massachusetts, or what implied contradiction, I proposed to read in justification the remarks of Mr. Ingersoll. The friends of the senator in his immediate vicinity objected to have it read. I did not read the extract, nor was it in the report of my speech, which, in the usual way, found its way to the newspapers. But, as I had repeated calls for what I had alluded to as spoken by Mr. Ingersoll, I did append in the pamphlet edition of my speech those remarks. I gave them as they were found in the newspaper, and therefore the senator from New York neither added to, nor diminished, these remarks. I wish to set the senator right as to this single matter of fact.

Mr. WEBSTER. I have only to state the fact that the additional falsehood in the speech of Mr. Ingersoll, as published by the member from New York, is not to be found in the published report.

Mr. DICKINSON. In what paper?

Mr. WEBSTER. In the National Intelligencer, as corrected by Mr. Ingersoll himself; and so it would appear that if not inserted by the member from New York, there is one falsehood in the case which the original author was not so graceless as to retain. But I go on with this speech:

"Out of this controversy arose the arrest of Alexander McLeod. What he intended to state now, consisted of facts not yet generally known, but which would soon be made known, for they were in progress of publication, and he had received them in no confidence, from the best authority. When McLeod was arrested, General Harrison had just died, and Mr Tyler was not yet at home as his successor. Mr. Webster—who was *de facto* the administration—Mr Webster wrote to the governor of New York, with his own hand, a letter, and sent it by express, marked "private," in which the governor was told that he must release McLeod, or see the magnificent commercial emporium laid in ashes. The brilliant description given by the gentleman from Virginia of the prospective destruction of that city in the case of a war, was, in a measure, anticipated on this occasion. McLeod must be released, said the Secretary of State, or New York must be laid in ashes. The governor asked when this would be done?—The reply was *forthwith*. Do you not see coming on the waves of the sea the Paixhan guns! and if McLeod be not released, New York will be destroyed. But, said the governor, the power of pardon is vested in me, and even if he be convicted, he may be pardoned. Oh, no, said the Secretary, if you even try him, you will bring destruction on yourselves."

Well, now, I say that a series of more distinct, unalloyed falsehoods—absolute, unqualified, entire—never appeared in any publication in Christendom. Every allegation here made—every one, would entirely justify the use of that expressive monosyllable which some people are base enough and low enough to deserve to have thrown in their teeth, but which a gentleman does not often like to utter. Every one of them, from beginning to end, is false. There is not a particle of truth in them—there is not the slightest foundation for any one of these assertions. "Mr. Webster wrote a private letter, &c." False, sir—all false. I never said or wrote such a thing in my life to the governor of the State of New York. "McLeod must be released." It is false. I never said any such thing. "New York must be laid in ashes. The governor asked when this was to be done?" What does this mean? Why, it implies that the governor of New York wrote to me another letter in answer to mine, inquiring when New York was to be "laid in ashes," and the reply was, "forthwith." And here we have this—Mr. Ingersoll himself preparing this speech for the press, italicising the word forthwith, as if I had written another letter to the governor of New York, "telling him" that New York was to be laid in ashes "forthwith." What follows? Steam force! I never mentioned steam force nor any other force. "But, said the governor, the power of pardon is vested in me, and if he be convicted he may be pardoned." Here is another letter—a third letter from me! "Oh! no, said the secretary"—why, here I am writing a *fourth* letter!—"if you even try him you will bring destruction upon yourselves." This is stated by a man or a thing that has a seat in one of the houses of Congress. I promised to keep my temper, and I will. The whole concern is infinitely contemptible, and cannot disturb the temper of a reasonable man. But I will expose it. Such, then, is the contents of the letters which this person describes as "facts not generally known, but which would soon be made known, for they were in progress of publication, and he had received them not in confidence from the best authority." Well, I do not know where he got his "authority," unless, as suggested by a friend near me, it was from some chapters of his own recent work! But let me state what did occur, and so prepare the minds of the Senate for some degree of astonishment, that any man in the world could tell such a story as that. When McLeod was arrested, there was a good deal of conversation in Washington and elsewhere about what would happen. It was a subject of very considerable conversation, and certainly of embarrassment to the government. It was hoped and expected by me, and I believe by other gentlemen, that the governor of New York would see that it was a case in which, if he were invested with authority, by the constitution and the authority of the State, he would recommend the entering of a *nolle pros.* by the prosecuting officer of the State of New York. It was expected that he would do that, and General Harrison one day said to me that he had received a letter from a friend, in which he was informed that the governor of New York had made up his mind to take that course, and that he was very glad of it, as it relieved the government. It was about the time that the Attorney General was to proceed to New York to see how the matter was, because this information was not authentic, and the case was to be tried immediately within ten days at Lockport, in the western part of the State of New York. Having heard this, however, General Harrison directed me to write a note of thanks to the governor of New York, stating that he had done exactly what was proper, and by so doing had relieved the government from some embarrassment, and the country from some danger of collision with a foreign power. And that is everything said in that letter, or any other letter written by me to the governor of the State of New York. The letter is here if any body wishes to see it.

Mr. CRITTENDEN here suggested that the letter should be read.

Mr. WEBSTER then read the letter, [which entirely conforms to the above description of it.]

Mr. MANGUM. Was this the only letter written?

Mr. WEBSTER. Yes, the only letter. Now, how am I to treat such allegations? It is the falsehood [illegible] circumstance. A general statement might pass unregarded, but here he quotes what he calls "the highest authority." He states particulars. He gives all possible plausible marks of credit to the falsehood. How am I to treat it? Why, sir, I pronounce it an utter, an absolute falsehood, in all its parts, from beginning to end. Now, I do not wish to use epithets, nor to call names. But I hold up this picture, which I have painted faintly but truly—I hold it up to every man in the Senate and in the country, and I ask him to look at it, and then write at the bottom of it anything which he thinks it most resembles. The speech proceeds: "The next step taken by the administration was to appoint a district attorney, who was to be engaged with the defence of Alexander McLeod—the gentleman who was lately removed from office—and a fee of five thousand dollars was put into his hands for this purpose." False, sir—false every way. The government of the United States had no more to do with the employment of Mr. Spencer for the defence of McLeod than had the government of France. Here—taking up the corrected report of Mr. I's speech in the Intelligencer—here he says that, "enlightened by the gentleman from New York, he found he was mistaken on this point." "Mistaken!" No more mistaken on this point than he was in any of his other allegations. "Mistaken!" No man who makes such statements is entitled to shelter himself under any notion of mistake. His declaration in this particular is no more false than is the declaration that the government of the United States appointed an attorney, or charged their attorney with the defence of McLeod. They never interfered in the slightest degree. It is true, they furnished to Mr Spencer, as they would have furnished to any other counsel, the official correspondence, to prove that the government of Great Britain avowed the act of the destruction of the Caroline as their own. "Application was afterwards made to the chief justice of the State of New York for the release of McLeod. The judge did not think proper to grant the application. The marshal was about to let him go, when he was told that he must do it at his peril; and that if McLeod went out of prison, he should go too." I do not know what the marshal had to do with the case. McLeod was in prison under the authority of the State of New York. I do not know how it was possible that the marshal—an officer of the United States—could interfere. But there are some other matters in the speech to which I must refer. "He would call on the honorable member from Massachusetts (Mr. Adams) to sustain him." I do not find that the honorable member from Massachusetts has yet sustained him in these statements, and I rather think he never will. He asserts that I wrote to the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House on the subject. It is a falsehood; I never did. "These are facts," he says, "which no one will dispute." I dispute them. I say I have no recollection of them at all. I do not believe Mr. Adams has any recollection of any such note being written by me. If I had written such a note, I think I should have remembered it. Well, now, this person next proceeds to a topic no way connected with what he had been discussing. [Here Mr. W.) read an extract from the speech of Mr. Ingersoll, charging him (Mr. W.) with offering to give Oregon for free trade with England, in a speech made at a public dinner, in Baltimore, May, 1843.] Here by me, sits a senator from Maryland, (Mr. Johnson,) who was present at that dinner, and heard that speech, and if I wanted a witness beyond my own statement and printed speech, I could readily call upon him. In that speech, I did not mention Oregon, nor allude to Oregon in the slightest degree. It is an utter falsehood. There can be no mistake about it. The author of this speech [Mr. Ingersoll] was not there. If he knew anything about it, he must have affected to acquire it from the printed speech; but in that there was not the slightest reference to Oregon—there is another statement just as false. Why, sir, the hydrostatic pressure has no means of condensing falsehood—anything—into such a narrow compass as the author of this speech condenses falsehood. All steam-power does not equal it. What does he say here? Why, that my speech at Baltimore contained a strong recommendation of a commercial treaty with England. Why, sir, a commercial treaty with England to regulate the subjects upon which I was talking at Baltimore—the duties between the two countries—was just the thing that I did *not* recommend, and which I there declared the treaty-making power had no right to make—no authority to make. He would represent me as holding out the idea that the power of laying duties for revenue was a power that could be freely exercised by the President and Senate as the treaty-making power! Why, I hope that I know more of the constitution than that. The ground I took was just the reverse of that—exactly the reverse. Sir, my correspondence, public and private, with England then led me to anticipate, before long, some change in the policy of England with respect to certain articles, the produce of this country—some change with respect to the policy of the corn-laws. And I suggested in that speech how very important it would be, if things should so turn out as that that great product of ours—the Indian corn—of which we raised five times as much as we do of wheat—the product of the West and southwest—especially of the State of Tennessee, which raised annually I did not know how many millions—I suggested, I say, the great good fortune that would happen, if an arrangement could be made by which that article of human food could be freely imported into England. And I said that in the spirit that prevailed, and which I knew prevailed—I knew that the topic had been discussed in the board of trade in England—if an arrangement could be made in some proper manner to produce such a result, it would be a piece of great good fortune. But, then, did I not immediately proceed to say that that could not be done by treaty? I used the word "arrangement"—studiously used it—to avoid the conclusion that it could be done by treaty.

There has been some cases of necessity like that of France in the case of Louisiana. And yet he says that in the speech in which Oregon was not mentioned at all, in which I repudiated altogether the levying of revenue by the treaty-making power, that I recommended a treaty with England. Sir, I grow weary, weary with this speech. Who should allude to representations and imputations apparently so groundless? Why, sir, there is one thing in the speech from which I will supplicate its author to have me excused. He says, he never agreed with me in politics. That is true. We never did, and, I think, we never shall agree.—He said, many years ago, that if he had lived in the time of the revolution, he would have been a tory. I don't think I would. He has said also very recently in a printed book of his, that the Declaration of Independence was carried with difficulty, if not by accident. That is his estimate of the great charter of our national existence.—We would never agree in politics, I admit. But he said, Mr. Webster is a man of talents. Here I beg to be excused. I can bear his abuse, but if he undertakes my commendation, I begin to tremble for my reputation. I ask again, what can account for the apparent maliciousness of his statements? I do not think that they are made through malice, I am inclined to think there is not feeling enough in him of like or dislike. I think it proceeds from a moral obtuseness—a native want of perception between truth and falsehood, or the result of so long a discipline in that sublime school of morals that teaches all is fair in politics; and if he ever possessed an iota of original, native discrimination, it is altogether obliterated. But what does he say further? Speaking of the treaty of Washington, he says, "the good old bay State," &c. He loves the old bay State! *He, he*, a friend of the State of Massachusetts! If he loves Massachusetts, he is like —

——— that luckless swain, who grieved
For friendship unreturned, and unrequited love.

I can tell him, sir, the whole people of Massachusetts hold him and his love, his principles, his speeches, his veracity, and his value of truth, in utter——what shall I say?—in anything but respect. I don't know their motives. I say the mind of the man seems to be grotesque—*bizarre.* Why it is rather the caricature of a mind than a mind itself. Sir, we sometimes use a phrase borrowed from mechanics, when we see a man of some knowledge and a little talent, who is found absolutely incapable of producing anything useful—we say, "there is a screw loose somewhere." In this case the screws are loose all over. The whole machine is ricketty, disjointed, and creaking; as often pressed down as pressed up; as often injurious to those who use it, as doing injury to others.

And now, Mr. President, I will take some notice of what has been said by the senator from New York [Mr. Dickinson.] I exceedingly regret—truly and unfeignedly regret—that the observations of the gentleman make it my duty to take some notice of them. Our acquaintance is short but it has not been unpleasant. I always thought him a man of courteous manners and kind feelings, but it cannot be expected I shall sit here and listen to statements such as the honorable senator has made on this question, and not answer them. I repeat, that it gives me great pain to take notice of the gentleman's speech. This controversy is not mine; all can bear witness to that. I have not undertaken to advance, of my own accord, a single word about the treaty of Washington. I am forced, driven to it; and, sir, when I am driven to the wall, I mean to stand up and make battle, even against the most formidable odds. What I find fault with is, that throughout his speech, the honorable senator continually makes the remark that he is true by the history of the past; he wishes to tell the truth, that he is making a search after truth. But if this be a specimen of the honorable senator's search after truth, a collection of his searches would be a very amusing compilation. If the honorable senator, during the relaxation from his duties here, would put his researches together, I undertake to say they would sell quickly. The Harpers would make well out of them. The people of the United States will pay well for what gives them a good hearty laugh; and it is no matter if that effect be produced, whether it be by a story, by a caricature from Punch, or a volume of researches after truth by an honorable member of the Senate. Now, sir, I propose to follow the honorable senator a few steps in the course of his researches. I have already said that in two or three passages of his speech the gentleman expresses his strong desire to state the facts. [Here Mr. W. read a quotation from the speech of Mr. Dickinson.] He says there are four things we have lost by the treaty of Washington. I cannot find the passages, but the amount of it is, that we made a very important concession of territory to England under that treaty. Now that treaty purports to be a treaty of concession on both sides. The gentleman states concessions made by the United States, but entirely forgets, in his researches after truth, to state those made on the other side. He takes no notice of the cessions of Rouse's point; of a strip of land a hundred miles long, on the border of the State of New York. His notion of historical truth is to state all on one side of the story, and forget all the rest. That is a system of research after truth which will hardly commend itself to the attention of most men. But, sir, what I wish principally to do now, is to turn to another part of this speech. I before gave the gentleman notice that I would call upon him for the authority upon which he made such a statement as that an attempt was made at Washington by members of the government to stop the course of justice; and now, if the gentleman is ready with the proofs, I would be glad to have them.

Mr. DICKINSON. I will reserve what I have to say until the gentlemen has done, when I shall produce it to his satisfaction.

Mr. WEBSTER. I undertake to say, no authority will be produced, or is producible, that there were attempts made at Washington to interfere with the trial of McLeod. What occurred? It was suggested by the government to Governor Seward, that the President was gratified that he had come to the conclusion to enter a *nolle prosequi* in the case of McLeod. Was that a palpable interference with judicial authority? Was that a resistance of the ordinary process of law? The government of the United Stetes had nothing at all to do with it. But I wish to know in what school the gentleman has been taught that if a man is in prison, and his counsel moves to have him brought up on the great writ of *habeas corpus*, that that is any resistance of judicial process in favor of the prisoner? I dare say the honorable gentleman, among his authorities, can produce none to show such to be an interference. He may call what he likes, a direct and palpable interference. He may apply the term to the journey of the Attorney General to Albany. But that does not prove it so. I hold the gentleman responsible to prove that the government did some act or acts which the common sense of men holds to be a palpable and direct interference. I say there was none. He quotes the letter of instructions to the Attorney General. That contains no interference. That letter says to the Attorney General, that if the case were pending in the courts of the United State, so that the President could have control over it, he would direct the prosecuting officer to enter a *nol. pros.*; but as it belonged entirely to the governor of New York, it is referred to the governor himself. That is evident in the letter which the Attorney General carried to the governor of New York, and there was not another act done by authority at Washington in reference to this matter, and I call upon the gentleman at his leisure to produce his authority for his statements. One word more in answer to the remarks the gentleman made this morning, and I shall leave it. The ebullition which I have been commenting upon, and which is as black and foul-mouthed as ever was ejected from anything standing on two legs, was published a few days before the honorable senator from New York made his speech. He referred to it, and stated a fact contained in it. I was here in my seat and heard it and arose, and told the honorable senator it was an utter falsehood. He knew I denounced it as an absolute calumny. He saw on the face of that statement that, if it was true, it was utterly disgraceful to me. It was, he said, disgraceful to the country, what was done, and if it was disgraceful to the country, it must be so to me. I stated my denial of the truth of that speech of Mr. Ingersoll in the strongest terms—in the most emphatic language. What then? The very next day he proceeded to read that speech in the Senate; but it was objected to, and was not read. But next day, as he tells us, he sent his own speech to press, and inserted this speech of Ingersoll, knowing I had pronounced it a falsehood. Yes, miserable, calmnious, and scandalous as it was, he snatched at it, and put it in his speech, and then circulated it to the full extent of his ability. I happened to go into the chamber one day when the Senate was not in session, and found our agents and messengers franking and directing that speech to all parts of New York; and I do not doubt that enough of it was sent by him into Broome county to fill a barn, and pretty bad fodder it would be. And now I beg to know if that is friendly, candid, or just? Does any man think he can stand up here with the proper dignity of a senator of the United States, and pursue such a course? He knew the speech he quoted was calumnious. He heard it pronounced utterly false.

Mr. DICKINSON. Only one single point in it was answered or denied by the senator. That was, that the fee of the Attorney General was not paid by the government of the United States. I referred to the statements because I had a right to do it, and thinking it was part of my duty.

Mr. WEBSTER. I do not say what a man has a right to do——

Mr. DICKINSON. As a matter of propriety, then——

Mr. WEBSTER. Well, I say it was not proper to do it. Suppose I had dragged out of a ditch some calumny on the gentleman which he denied, would it be proper in me to persist in it after that denial?

Mr. DICKINSON. The speech quoted was documentary matter, and I had a right and full liberty to lay such before the country.

Mr. WEBSTER. That is true of documentary history, but when did that speech become documentary history?

Mr. DICKINSON. It was considered so by me, because it was printed and went to the public from an official source.

Mr. WEBSTER. Indeed! So any falsehood, any vile calumny that is raked up, no matter what it is, if printed, is documentary history! Now, sir, I repeat it again, that it has given me pain to be driven into this controversy—great pain; but I repeat again that if I am attacked here for anything done in the course of my public life, I shall defend myself. My public reputation, be it ever so little, be it such as it may, has been earned by thirty years service in these halls. It is dearer to me than life itself, and till life is extinct I will defend it. In this part of the case, I would now desire to see produced those authorities, which, it is said, prove upon me or the administration in which I bore a part, a direct and palpable inteference in the judicial proceedings of one of the States of this Union.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, April 9.

Mr. C. J. INGERSOLL rose and said,

Mr. SPEAKER: I have put the few words I desire to say, in writing, that there might be no misreport or mistake about them.

I would not ask the indulgence of the House for my personal vindication, but the occasion involves the most precious privilege of members of this House, in which the people are represented. Its freedom of speech has been grossly attacked, through me, by a senator, Mr Daniel Webster. Of him as a senator, or an individual, I never have spoken here. Of Mr Daniel Webster's misconduct as Secretary of State, I have often spoken, mostly to censure it, in the instance which provoked him this session with a severity which I acknowledge justifies retort.

All I rise now to do, is to ask the House to indulge me with a word of explanation of some resolutions, to which, I suppose, there can hardly be objection.

If adopted, I presume they may be answered by next Monday; and then I shall pray permission to speak on the subject.

One of them is designed to bring officially before this House the journal or minutes of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, in February, 1843, when the honorable gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. Adams,) was chairman of the committee.

According to good precedents and authorities, I am entitled to read these minutes to the House, without its leave. But, as doubts may be entertained, I prefer to obviate all objections by obtaining its sanction in form.

These minutes will prove that Mr. Secretary Webster made known to members of that committee, by a written communication, the President's wish for a special mission to Great Britain, which special mission, I think, it will sufficiently appear, was to settle the Oregon question, by yielding which, Mr. Webster has lately denied our right to claim.

The resolution for information, from the Department of State, will bring forth proofs of Mr. Secretary Webster's misdemeanors in office, his fraudulent misapplication and personal use of the public funds, and corrupting party presses with the money appropriated by law for the contingent expenses of foreign intercourse. When discharged, as he was, from the department to which he was so great a disgrace, he was a delinquent, a public defaulter. He did not account for the public money he fraudulently abstracted from the department till more than a year after he was expelled from it, and did not account for most of it then, by paying back the money he abstracted, but by vouchers from notoriously base agents of his choice, who receipted for it, to be expended in managing party presses. Papers from the Department of State, some of them signed by him, will reveal the mystery, of which one of his corrupt agents, in a letter to him marked "*private*," applauds as Mr. Webster's new and admirable mode of settling the Northeastern boundary question, after the forty years' blundering, however honest and patriotic, of Washington, the Adamses, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, and Van Buren, who did not consider it right to expend public moneys in corrupting the press and the people.

It is sickening, if not sad reality, that a man of fine abilities, as preposterously as profanely miscalled Godlike, should be exposed in his mean and paltry contrivances and associations with notoriously base fellows in palpably vile misuse of the public money. When I spoke the offensive words of the Secretary which appear to have goaded him to the madness generally betraying the guilty, I had no idea of the extent of his offence. Indeed, I have not now, for detection has only begun since he called me to it. One of his coadjutors writes to the Secretary of State, that he presumes the contingent fund is ample, and the Secretary's control over it complete.

These papers, when made printed documents, will show, also, application of some of the same secret contingent fund to the release of McLeod; and although Mr. Webster is reported to have said in the Senate, that there was only one letter on that subject, three in one and the same day will appear.

Whether when possessed of the proofs of Mr. Secretary Webster's malversation, corruption, and delinquency, his offences will be deemed impeachable misdemeanors in office, conviction for which might remove him from the Senate, and disqualify him to hold any office of honor, trust, or profit, under the United States, will remain to be considered.

Should it prove necessary to go to that extremity, the similitude will be wonderful with a great English lawyer, called by a poet the wisest and meanest of mankind.

It will be perceived that the detection, if I am not mistaken, which my former disclosures may lead to, merge my individual wrong, and even the injustice done through me to the representative character, freedom and privilege of this House in the much greater importance of misdemeanor in office. When Congress sees the proofs I propose to submit, they will judge all parties and do what is right. It is useless, and would be worse than useless, for me to apply epithets to Mr. Webster. I desire to try him, and be tried myself, by proofs.

I now offer the following resolutions, to which I presume no objection will be made. I ask that they may be read for information.

And no objection having been made, the resolutions were read as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of State furnish this House an account of all payments made on President's certificates from the fund appropriated by law through the agency of that department for the contingent expenses of foreign intercourse since the 4th of March 1841, with copies of all entries, receipts, letters, vouchers, memorandums, or other evidence of such payments, to whom paid, for what, and particularly all concerning the northeast boundary dispute with Great Britain; also, copies of whatever communications were made from the Secretary of State during the last session of the 27th Congress—particularly February, 1843, to Mr. Cushing and to Mr. Adams, members of the Committee of Foreign Affairs of this House of the wish of the President of the United States to institute a special mission to Great Britain; also, copies of all letters on the Books of the Department of State to any officer of the United States, or any person in New York concerning Alexander McLeod.

Resolved, That the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of this House submit to the House the journal or minutes of that committee during the last session of the 27th Congress.

Mr. McKAY asked if Mr. I. intended to call for any thing further than the President's orders or certificates.

Mr. C. J. INGERSOLL. Yes, sir.

Mr. McKAY. Then I cannot vote for it. It has always been the policy of this government to place at the disposition of the President a fund which is denominated the secret service fund; that is, an appropriation, annually made for the contingent expenses of foreign intercourse, has been placed at the disposition of the Executive, and a part of it can be applied to secret service. And there is a law on the statute book coeval with the formation of the government, which authorises a settlement at the Treasury Department of the accounts for such portion of this contingent appropriation as may be made on the certificate of the President. If the gentleman, by his resolutions, intends to call for all papers that may be on file in relation to this subject, the very object of the law authorising these expenditures to be made will be completely defeated. And it will stand as a precedent to justify a similar proceeding in all future cases.

Mr. INGERSOLL admitted that the President's certificate is made by law a voucher for such expenditures, which were certainly not proper, in most instances, for public exposure. But sir, said he, this resolution calls for proof of the abuse of that fund. I say through you to this House, that my resolution predicates a gross abuse of that fund. My resolution asserts that Mr. Secretary Webster has expended through vile agents part of that fund in corrupting the press, in corrupting the party press, and corrupting the party press for the purpose of accomplishing the treaty of the northeastern boundary; and the question for this House to decide now is, whether, if there were forty laws from beyond the beginning of the government, any gentleman would prevent these papers from being brought forward. Sir, this is an extraordinary case; this is no common case. I would be the last man, sir, (and I should have known nothing about this, but for my connexion with the Committee on Foreign Affairs; and from what I know, and have known about these matters,) I should be the last man to interfere with the ordinary application of this secret service money. But I will state what I know to be the fact, and what I presume the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means knows to be the fact, that from the accession of that extraordinary man, Andrew Jackson, in 1829, down to the departure from Washington of Mr. Van Buren, at the expiration of his presidential term, not one farthing of that money was kept from public view, and that the private use of it did begin immediately after Mr. Webster came into office.

Mr. McKAY withdrew his objection to the resolutions. [Mr. Ingersoll in the course of the above speech, only the material parts of which we have quoted, had plastered Mr. McKay with compliments. "His Hon. friend from N. C." was "an honest man, and an independent member of the House, specially careful of the public moneys," who "would be upon this as he has been upon all occasions, one of the *most foremost* to pay proper attention to their protection." How could Mr. McKay resist such convincing arguments? He did not.]

Mr. DROMGOOLE of Va. said he had but a few words to say, and they should be in exoneration of the Whig party of the U. S. (and he seldom said any thing complimentary to them. The resolution referred to a period when Mr. Webster had been separated from the Whig party, and was acting with (Mr. D. believed) the most corrupt Administration that ever existed in this country. At that time the Whig party denounced Mr. Webster; but they had got together again. Mr. D. believed perfectly that there was corruption in that administration unparalleled in this country. If they could extort all the correspondence there will be proof the most positive and absolute, not only of a corrupt use of the money, but that Mr. Webster sanctioned and recommended,—yes, absolutely recommended, a corrupt use of the fund. He repeated that he exonerated the Whig party, as a party, from any knowledge or participation in these corruptions, and concluded by repeating, that the most corrupt administration that had ever cursed the country, was the administration of John Tyler.

Mr. BAYLEY of Va. regretted the course of remark of Mr. Dromgoole. He did not stand there as the defender of Mr. Tyler's administration, though he was Mr. Tyler's immediate representative. He regretted that his colleague had made his condemnation so pointed as that he considered himself called on to vindicate even the Whigs. He knew that it was the habit now, of members of the republican party, to seek all occasions, fit and unfit, to assail the administration of Mr. Tyler. It had not always been so. It was not so when that administration was in power. The time was, when, so far from its being the object of unmitigated assault from the republican party, it was courted and caressed, flattered and lauded,—resolutions of laudation were passed in republican meetings and conventions, and it was left to the time that Mr. Tyler retired from office, for odium and contempt to be heaped upon it. I was never particularly its friend, but I do say that the republican cause owes much to it.

Mr. B thought, with Mr. McKay, that the House had no right to call upon the President to disclose the disposition which had been made of the secret service fund. That fund was conferred in this and other governments expressly for corruption,—to call things by their right names—a means of conducting negotiations which the President must have for success. Very often information can only be had by corrupting spies and informers, and these must be perfectly assured that their transactions will be forever veiled from sight. It would be perfidious, it would be a breach of faith, to publish to the world the uses of this fund.

Are the resolutions designed, said Mr. B., to lay the foundation of the impeachment of the late Secretary of State? He is out of office!

Mr. INGERSOLL. What if he is!

Mr BAYLEY. I appeal to the gentleman whether you can impeach an officer after he is out of office?

Mr. McKAY read the law showing that the certificate alone of the President was a sufficient voucher for the expenditure of such part of the secret service fund as he may think it advisable not to specify. He said the amount of money expended from 1829 down to 1844, which has been settled upon these certificates of the President, the House would be surprised to learn, is the small amount of $5.469. The first expenditure since 1829 was on the 4th August, 1842, $4,460, and on the 29th June, 1843, $1,000—making $5.460, which is the whole sum expended for this service from 1829 to 1844; all in two years, (not one.) That is the official document.

Mr. BOYD offered an amendment, which Mr. Ingersoll accepted, providing that no document be divulged which would involve the citizen or subject of any foreign power. The resolution was further modified, with Mr. Ingersoll's consent, to make the call on the President, and not on the Secretary of State.

Mr. HARALSON moved the previous question, but in compliance with remonstrances against the unfairness in not allowing a word of debate from Mr. Webster's friends, he withdrew it.

Mr. HILLIARD said, he exceedingly regretted the unpleasant state of affairs—the personal collision (for certainly every one must see that it was such) which had arisen between a distinguished senator, and the distinguished gentleman on his left, [Mr. C. J. Ingersoll,] whom he took the liberty to call his friend; a collision which, however deeply it might affect these two gentlemen individually, must also in some measure affect the country, because the reputation of each of them, was in some degree the property of the nation. Still this matter did not legitimately and properly belong to the regular business of the House. Therefore he considered that the objection of the gentleman from Virginia, [Mr. Bayley,] was fitly and properly made—that we had no control over the subject, and that it did not fairly come within the jurisdiction of this body. Notwithstanding this, he thought it would ill become the friends of that distinguished senator, to interpose the slightest obstacle in the way of this investigation. It is a misfortune that a man whose intellect and public services have rendered the name of his country illustrious, and have associated it abroad with everything that is to be honored and loved, should have so few personal and political friends here.

Mr. WINTHROP then obtained the floor.

He said that the honorable member from Virginia, [Mr. Bayley,] had ventured to say a word in vindication of John Tyler; and under that example, there probably would be nothing indelicate in a Massachusetts man saying a word in defence of Daniel Webster. He did not propose, however, to do so. I do claim (continued Mr. W.) so far as one so much his junior may be allowed to claim, the distinction of being a friend of that senator; but I think that within a day or two past, he has given sufficient evidence to every body that he is able to defend himself always, and against every charge which may be arrayed against him. I do not propose, therefore, on this occasion, to enter into any defence of Mr. Webster. I rise in defence of this House—of the honor, the character, and the dignity of the House. What are the precise circumstances before us?

The honorable member from Pennsylvania [C. J. Ingersoll,] on the 9th of February last, I believe, arrayed a series of charges against a distinguished senator from Massachusetts, [Mr. Webster,] during the period in which he held the responsible position of Secretary of State of the U. States. W[illegible] a few days past, these charges have been met [illegible] denied, in what form, or with what effect, it is not for me to say. But, under the immediate sting of the terms in which that denial was made, the honorable member from Pennsylvania comes forward into the House of Representatives, and disclaiming that he rises for any purposes of self-defence, calls upon the House to help him in urging a new series of charges upon entirely different grounds against the same distinguished Secretary of State. Now, does not the obvious inquiry present itself, Why, if these charges are true, they were not thought of before? Why did not that sense of public duty—that sense of public [illegible] which now calls for an impeachment, if that be the object, require that these new charges should be made at some other moment than when in the heat of blood, when the gentleman is smarting under the sense of imagined or real wrong?

Mr. INGERSOLL. Because I never heard of them till yesterday.

Mr. WINTHROP. Sir, these hearings [illegible] after an injury received are to be listened to [illegible] an ear almost, if not altogether, closed. They are to be taken with many grains of salt—these intimations that are laid the day after an honorable gentleman made an assault upon another in [illegible] branch of this Capitol. I think the [illegible] of candor and fairness required that the gentleman should sleep a night or two on this hearsay testimony, which he says he heard of only yesterday.

Mr. INGERSOLL. Not hearsay.

Mr WINTHROP. The honorable gentleman has certainly means of information, hearsay [illegible] formation, not open to all.

Mr. INGERSOLL. Not hearsay.

Mr. WINTHROP—continuing. And [illegible] let me protest against the introduction of the amendment of the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. Boyd.] The judgment of the Secretary [illegible] is to be appealed to on this question. It is [illegible] put within the discretion of the [illegible] honorable gentleman from Pennsylvania, whether letters which may bear upon the question shall be suppressed under the pretence that the interests of foreign governments are concerned. I say if this House is to institute a personal process of [illegible] kind, if under the instigation of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, in a moment of passion, this House is to institute a process against the character and fame of a man whose name will live when the names of other persons whom I will not name shall have perished forever, then let no [illegible], or Secretary of State, undertake to discriminate between papers that are to be produced and those that are to be suppressed. Give us [illegible]—every letter. The honorable member [illegible] letter which he called for. Did it prove [illegible]? Did he prove it by letters written on this subject from the earliest days down to that on which we are now speaking? Let us compare the administrations of the State Department in relation to these foreign questions from the time when Jefferson was at its head to that of Mr. B[illegible]. Let us see what the use of this secret service money was in the case of Texas. Let us see what it was in the case of Louisiana, as well as in that of the northeastern boundary. If we [illegible] anything, let us have the whole. I [illegible]—and in behalf of the distinguished senator [illegible] I am proud this day to call my friend, I [illegible] the judgment of the country upon the [illegible].

Mr. HOLMES of S. C. opposed the resolution on the ground of the impropriety of disclosing the use of this fund.

Mr. SEDDON of Va. advocated it, but offered an amendment, which Mr. Ingersoll accepted, confining the information to the period of Mr. Webster's continuance in the office of Secretary of State.

Mr. ADAMS wished that the House would divest itself of all personal considerations, and consider the measure in reference to its carrying out or violating the constitution. He could not vote for it, because it called for information of the manner in which a fund has been expended, which under the constitution and laws, has hitherto been buried in profound secresy, and in respect to which it was always intended that perpetual secresy should be maintained. The provision is, that a certain sum of money shall be placed at the disposal of the actual President of the United States, for which no other account shall be given than a certificate under the hand of the President [illegible] that it has been expended for the public benefit, and that document, when carried to the Treasury, passes the account. It has been said, or at least intimated by gentlemen on this floor, that the object of this secret fund is necessary to corruption. This is not so. During the time I had the honor of occupying that station, I gave a certificate for the expenditure of one year's appropriation of this fund, and it turned out to be altogether [illegible] to the end to be accomplished; and there was no more corruption in the whole of the transaction for which that money was applied, than there is in the debate of this House to-day. I do not say what it was for. I have never stated to anybody except to my successor in that office what the money was expended for. But immediately after he came into office, I made known to him the object of the expenditure; and he accomplished the purpose for which that money was designed, and of which I will only say that it was a treaty of commerce with the Sublime Porte. Now, if the House will only recollect for a moment what advantage and benefit have resulted to this country from that provision of the law giving to the President of the United States the power to apply a certain sum for secret-service money in our relations with foreign countries; if they will reflect what the state of things was at that time, and how necessary such a fund was to the accomplishment of the end which that negotiation with the Sultan of Turkey had in view, although probably there is not a member of the House who knew of any such money having been so expended, if, I say, the House will consider these things, and bear in mind with what effect that fund was used, they will be disposed, I think, to reconsider the opinion that it is a corruption fund, and will believe that it may be applied for purposes as fair and honorable as any country can require.

Mr. Speaker, one of the objections I have to this resolution is, that it has not the very object which the mover of it says it has. It calls upon the President to give an account of moneys expended through the Department of State, and charges them as against the Secretary of State. Now, for the expenditure of that money the Secretary of State, present or past, is no more responsible than you or I. The law itself requires that it shall be expended by order of the President himself. It does not go through the Secretary of State. The order which I issued to that effect for the whole sum of money was not known to the Secretary of State at the time I made it, any more than it was to you an hour ago. The Secretary of State was not at the seat of government at the time I directed the negotiation. He was not here for months afterwards. I do not know that he knows to this day for what that money was expended. The law itself gives to the President alone the power of expending it; and it is no more necessary that it should pass through the hands of the Secretary of State than that it should pass through this House. That is one of my reasons for objecting to the adoption of the resolution. It cannot bring the information it calls for; and if it is to produce any effect at all, it must be addressed to Mr. John Tyler, and not to the Secretary of State, or to the present President: for probably the present President knows no more than you or I, for what purpose the money was expended. It does not, I repeat, go through the Secretary of State. I do not know but what the President may authorize the Secretary of State to expend the money. That may have been the fact in the present case. But for it the President himself is responsible; and if the gentleman intends to impeach anybody for the expenditure of that money, it must be John Tyler, not Daniel Webster.

Mr. C. J. INGERSOLL. I am anxious to say that in all this business, so far as I know, Mr. Tyler's conduct has been irreproachable, and that my object is to get at a guilty Secretary who abused that power.

Mr. ADAMS. Whether the Secretary abused that power or not, I will not undertake at present to say; but I do say, that if he had the power to abuse it, it was by the order of his superior, the President of the United States, who alone had the authority to expend the money.

And here I take occasion to say that I differ with the gentleman from Virginia, [Mr. Bayly,] and, I believe, other gentlemen who have stated that the day of impeachment has passed, by the constitution, from the moment the public office expires. I hold no such doctrine. I hold myself, so long as I have the breath of life in my body, amenable to impeachment by this House for everything I did during the time I held any public office.

Mr. BAYLY. Is not the judgment, in case of impeachment, removal from office?

Mr. ADAMS. *And* disqualification to hold any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United

States for ever afterwards—a punishment much greater in my opinion than removal from office. It clings to a man as long as he lives; and if any public officer ever put himself in a position to be tried by impeachment, he would have very little of my good opinion, if he did not think disqualification from holding office for life a more severe punishment than mere removal from office.

Mr. A. said that if one-tenth of the charges are true, impeachment is the proper course; the accused should have notice, that he may defend himself, and not be reached by side-blows by what may be dragged up out of the State Department. It was his full belief that the inquiry will operate far more to justify him, than to sustain any charges against him. The gentleman (said Mr. A.) disclaims all personal resentment or animosity.

Mr. INGERSOLL was understood to say, I have made no such disclaimer.

Mr. ADAMS. Well, I understood the gentleman to do so. If he now withdraws it, that ground is gone; and I suppose the House will give a little less confidence to his patriotic denunciations of a senator in the other end of the Capitol, if it is satisfied that they arise as much from personal animosity and resentment, as from a desire to promote the good of the country.

Mr. Speaker, I believe I have given to the House my most material objections to the adoption of this resolution as it now stands. It must be very much pared down to a call for documents from the Department of State, which must, as a matter of course, be there, before I can vote for it; not that I oppose it on account of the gentleman who is, in substance, impeached before this House; for, as my honorable colleague, Mr. Winthrop, says, he is perfectly able to justify himself, and whenever an attack upon him is made, I would rather be anywhere than in the place of him who makes it.

Mr. YANCEY of Ala. next spoke, denouncing Mr. Webster as possessing neither "dignity nor morality," as not having an American heart, as pensioned by the Massachusetts manufacturers, &c. He referred with scorn to Mr. Hilliard's remarks about the reputation of Mr. Webster abroad.

Mr. HILLIARD, who was for several years U. S. Minister at Belgium, replied, that among the most eminent persons in Europe no American name, next to the name of Washington, was held in higher respect than that of Daniel Webster.

(Here some hisses were heard.)

I repeat, said Mr. H., no effort to put down such an expression will succeed. I defy any one to point to a single living American who stands higher in Europe than Mr. Webster. I do not give my own opinion only, but I state the fact that, in all the glorious constellation of American names, none is higher in European estimation than that of Webster. He did not say this on account of any intimacy or particular friendship with that gentleman. His relations towards him were not of that character.

He must be allowed to say, that his disposition prompted him, in such a case as this, to take side with the weaker party. He knew not how the honorable gentleman from Pennsylvania obtained the information which he said he possessed. Who furnished it to him? It was in the keeping only of the administration. Did the administration furnish it for the purpose of striking a blow at a prominent opponent?

The previous question was here moved and ordered.

The question was first taken on the following amendment, offered by Mr. Dixon of Conn:

Resolved further, That in addition to the information above called for, the President be requested to furnish to this House an account of the expenditure of all secret service money since the 4th day of March, 1837, and particularly in the negotiations and proceedings relating in any manner to the annexation of Texas by treaty or otherwise, and the services for which, and the names of the persons to whom all said money was paid.

This amendment was REJECTED, 113 to 73—almost a strict party vote, a few Whigs voting against it because it was in violation of the law which exempted the President from any responsibility for the use of this fund. Of the N. C. members, Messrs. Barringer and Dockery voted for the amendment, and Messrs. Biggs, Clarke, Daniel, Dobbin, Graham, McKay and Reid, against it.

The question was then taken on the original resolution, as modified by consent of Mr. Ingersoll, and it was adopted, 136 to 28. The Nays were of both parties, composed entirely, it is supposed, of those who believed the inquiry improper and illegal. Of the N. C. members, Messrs. Barringer, Biggs, Clarke, Daniel, Dobbin, Graham, McKay and Reid voted for, and Mr. Dockery against it.

Violation of Confidence.—Mr. Ashmun moved a resolution, *which was ruled to be out of order*, requiring the Secretary of State to inform the House, whether any person has been permitted to violate the secrecy of the Department of State by examination of the confidential and private papers or documents which are placed in his keeping, and if so, when said violation took place, and by whom it was committed; or whether he has communicated to any person any parts of the contents of such papers or documents which are thus confidentially in his keeping, and if so, to whom and when said communication was made?

Mr. Ashmun subsequently appealed from the decision, declaring this out of order, but the party sustained it, 105 to 62.

NORTH CAROLINIANS IN THE SERVICE OF THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT.

The President of the United States is a native of North Carolina.

At least six of the Senators of the United States, forming one ninth part of the Senate, are natives of North Carolina: viz: Messrs. Mangum and Haywood, from this State, Mr. McDuffie, from South Carolina; Mr. Benton, from Missouri, Mr. Speight, from Mississippi, and Mr. Allen, from Ohio. How many members of the House of Representatives are natives of this State we do not know, but think it likely that as many as twenty are, including the nine who represent the State.

Mr. King, the Minister at the Court of France, is a native of North Carolina, as is the Secretary of Legation, Mr. Martin.

Mr. Rencher, the Minister at the Court of Lisbon, is a native of North Carolina.

Mr. Saunders, recently appointed Minister to the Court of Madrid, is a native of North Carolina.—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

The Chronicle is mistaken, we believe, as to Mr. McDuffie, who says he is a native of Georgia. But then we see that Gen. Rusk of Texas is a native of our State, so that six of the Senators are still natives of this State.

It was formerly matter of complaint that North Carolina was overlooked in selecting persons to fill high offices. Certainly the complaint could not now be made.

Literary.—B. F. Moore, Esq. of Halifax has been selected by the Philanthropic Society, to deliver the Annual Address before the two Literary Societies of our University, at the next Commencement of that Institution in June.—*Raleigh Register.*

Our University.—We have recently seen a Circular from the Faculty of our University, in which they state, that they feel themselves fully justified in the declaration, that, at no previous period in the history of the Institution, have the opportunities, both for imparting and receiving instruction, been equal to what they are at present. They believe there is no department, into which manifest improvements have not been introduced, and that in all that relates to the cultivation of the intellect, the community have good reason to be satisfied with the present condition of the University.

With regard also to the *moral* culture of the Students, the Faculty declare their conscientious conviction, that there is no Collegiate Institution in the country, in which greater pains are taken by the Officers of College, and united in cordially by the Legislature and Trustees, to promote this paramount object.—*Register,*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 14, 1846.

FOR GOVERNOR,

WILLIAM A. GRAHAM.

Exciting Scenes.—We exclude Editorials and other matters for the purpose of giving, as fully as possible, the particulars of the most exciting scenes in the two Houses of Congress, viz: the overwhelming, terrible lashing, which Mr. Webster gave to Mr. C. J. Ingersoll and Mr. Dickinson.—And the retaliation of Mr. Ingersoll, with a charge of fraud, peculation, corruption, bribery, &c. which he appears to have been enabled to bring against Mr. Webster, by the assistance of the Administration, in exhibiting to him the confidential papers of the State Department.

Of the probability of Mr. Ingersoll making good his charges, our readers can judge as well as we. We fear, not that Mr. Webster has really been guilty of the base crimes alleged, but that the Administration, unscrupulous of means, and aided by the ferocious vindictiveness of Mr. Ingersoll, will be able so to fasten suspicion on him, so to blacken his character, as to destroy what little of usefulness he now has, and which is not now at all proportioned to his eminent talents. If a vile conspiracy was able to attach to Mr. Clay the foully false charge of bribery and corruption, why should Mr. Webster,—who possesses few of those noble and generous traits which ought to have exonerated Mr. Clay from suspicion even—hope to escape? Mr. Webster is no favorite with us; but we do wish, for the honor of the country, for the sake of humanity, that he will be able to vindicate himself.

Let the reader look, however, at the course of the House, and he will be cautious how he allows himself to hope for an entire vindication. Look at the care which was taken to leave a discretion with the Administration as to the matter to be communicated. Look at the peremptory refusal to extend the examination to the expenditures of the secret fund connected with Texas. Every thing was voted down by an unscrupulous majority, except what might be brought to bear against Mr. Webster. We have never seen a more unjust,—we had almost said disgraceful—exercise of arbitrary power to crush a political opponent. And it seems to us that if there is a generous feeling in human nature it must rise up in condemnation.

We have no room for farther comment. The debates, which we have condensed from the Union and Intelligencer, are deeply interesting.

Rail Road from Raleigh to Columbia.—We are glad to be able to state, that this project, so important to the interests of the travelling public, not less than to those of the country upon the route, is not at all lost sight of, but that it engages the earnest attention of those interested, here and elsewhere. It is believed that by the meeting of the next Legislature, arrangements can be made to connect this enterprise with the purchase of the Raleigh and Gaston Road from the State; and that, at the reduced price which the whole will cost, they can be made exceedingly valuable, and reasonably profitable. We think we may promise that the people of this town and county will do their part in furtherance of the work.

An article on this subject from the Petersburg Intelligencer is in hand, but excluded this week for want of room.

Rather Unkind.—The last Wilmington Journal publishes Mr. Shepard's appointments, and under them Mr. Leak's; and then comes the following very plain talk, which, considering that Mr. Leak, though not old, was a "leader" of the "Democracy" about the time his self-constituted Mentor was born, and indeed that the latter only joined the party about two or three years ago,—considering these things, we say, Mr. Leak will probably feel under peculiar obligations to this youthful "setter up and putter down of" candidates for Governor:—

From the Wilmington Journal.

According to promise, we publish this week Mr. Leak's Circular. We are perfectly willing that the Democratic party of these regions should read it. We know that this fire-brand which Mr. Leak has attempted to throw into our camp, will be looked upon in its proper light by the party generally. This attempt to distract the harmony of the party, cannot, if persisted in, but be injurious to Mr. Leak; and we are sure that, as soon as the gentleman gets over his "excitement," he will think so himself, and act accordingly. We do not desire to say any thing harsh of any man; but we really think the course pursued by Mr. Leak to be entirely unjustifiable, and fraught with evil to himself and the party with which he acts. What Mr. Leak can promise himself, we cannot conceive. Is mere notoriety his object?

The Journal published the above on Friday last—the day Mr. Leak was to address his party at Long Creek. On Saturday he was to be in Wilmington. On Thursday next in this town, and on Saturday next at Carthage.

Et tu Brute! The Jeffersonian is down upon its dear friend Mr. Leak, who may well exclaim, "save me from my *friends!*" It says, "If Mr. Leak would now decline, as he ought to do, the past would be forgotten, [*how very benevolent!*] and he would secure the lasting gratitude and friendship of every true democrat in the State." "But, (continues the Jeffersonian,) if he will not take the advice of his real friends—advice which his good sense must perceive is judicious and wise, and still persists in his present course, we hope every Democrat in the State will at once take a stand against him, rally to the support of Mr. Shepard, and at once put down this spirit of disorganization."

We shall see how Mr. Leak will be influenced by this mingled coaxing and threatening. Of course we do not mean to interfere, but only to keep our readers advised of the state of the case.

Most remarkable.—In a long editorial article of last Friday's "Union," we find the following approval of Mr. Crittenden's Oregon resolutions, and extraordinary call on Henry Clay for help:—

"Holding, as we do, Mr. Crittenden's position as we have described it on this question to be worthy of the power and patriotism of the great West from which it comes, we should be glad to see and to recognise in that position—nor is the supposition extravagant—something of the spirit of another great statesman of the West, whose name is not unknown to this Oregon negotiation—a statesman of larger experience, and so, heretofore, of more conspicuous lead in the national councils, even than Mr. Crittenden. We should be glad upon this question to invoke, in the hearing of England, on the side of right and of the country, against the great party name of Daniel Webster, the yet mightier party name of Henry Clay!"

From England.—The expected Steamer of the 16th ult. has not yet arrived, but packet ships have brought Liverpool papers to the 12th ult.

The comments of the English press on Oregon matters are warlike. The Chronicle repeats that England will take nothing short of the Columbia river as the boundary, and that the United States must not presume upon her supposed unwillingness to engage in a war.

The Times mentioned a current rumor that the Queen would send a special message to Parliament on the 6th, in relation to American affairs. This, and the general feeling of uneasiness, still further depressed stocks. Subsequent dates show the rumor to be unfounded.

From India later intelligence has been received. The Sikhs are again making head, and another sanguinary battle is expected. It is said the Sikhs had assembled 70,000 men, and over 190 pieces of cannon. The British had 43,000 men to oppose them, and large reinforcements were to be sent out.

Cotton firm at ⅛d. advance.

Bad Times in New York.—The passage of the Sub-Treasury, the state of our foreign affairs, and the shipments of specie to pay for over-importations of foreign goods, have combined to produce a perfect panic in New York. All sorts of stocks had fallen to a lower point than they had been for months:—as high as 2 per cent. a month interest has been paid on good paper:—several failures have occurred:—Flour had fallen a shilling a bbl: —and the cotton market is very quiet. The Journal of Commerce (Locofoco) calls the Sub-Treasury a "bill of folly and madness," and pronounces both its leading features, the distinction between the money for the government and money for the people, and the specie clause, to be "utterly revolting to the intelligence of the age, and barbarous in their entire character."

Under this bill, should it pass the Senate, as it probably will, all the dues to government after the 1st of July, are to be paid in specie, and all the deposites now in banks to be withdrawn in specie. This will, together, produce a pressure on the banks and money market which cannot fail to be most disastrous to the whole country. The people will do well to be prepared for the storm.

P. S. We rejoice to see, by later accounts, that the panic had partially subsided.

Beware of Counterfeit Notes.—We have frequently of late cautioned our readers against the new and dangerous counterfeits on the Bank of the State of North Carolina. And yet we have heard of six or eight of them being passed off upon merchants in this place within the last week. Four spurious $10 notes were passed off by one person from Moore county, whose name we withhold because no one suspects him of criminality. He was doubtless himself imposed on. Another person from the same county passed another, which he was afterwards permitted to redeem; and another still was brought from the same county by a merchant who received it in the hurry of business at an auction sale. These repeated instances, all from one county, would seem to call for an investigation. The spurious bills may or may not be manufactured in Moore county, or in this State, but it is plain that there is some person in or about Moore county engaged in putting them in circulation. We hope that the Bank will take some steps to ferret out the villains, whoever or wherever they may be.

Small Pox in Hillsborough.—The Hillsborough Recorder states that a son of Josiah Turner of that place, has taken the small pox from the clothes of his brother, a Medical Student recently returned from Philadelphia. Every precaution has been taken to prevent the disease from spreading, and it is hoped they will be effectual, as Mr. Turner's residence is in a remote part of the town. It is said that many persons have fled in alarm from Hillsborough. The town authorities have appointed a committee to see that all persons be vaccinated—A wise precaution, which it might be well to imitate here.

Elections.—No choice of Governor by the people of Connecticut, and some doubt as to which party has carried the Legislature, by whom the Governor &c. will be elected.

In Rhode Island the Law and Order party have again triumphed over Dorrism.

Baltimore Line of Packets.—The "Fayetteville," a fine new Schooner of 138 tons, arrived at Wilmington from Baltimore on Tuesday last. She is the first of the new line of packets established between those ports, and is to be followed by the "Wilmington."

Mr. Clay was 69 years of age on Sunday last.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Monday the 6th, Mr. Webster delivered the speech which is noticed in another column.

On Tuesday, Mr. Webster occupied nearly the whole sitting in concluding his speech.

On Wednesday, the resolution calling on the President for any additional correspondence on the subject of Oregon, was advocated by Messrs. Clayton and Morehead, and opposed by Mr. Allen.

Mr. Dickinson then spoke three hours in reply to Mr. Webster, to very little purpose, the papers say.

On Thursday, the call for Oregon correspondence was further advocated by Messrs. Atchison, Clayton, and Calhoun, and opposed by Messrs. Sevier and Allen.

Mr. Mangum then spoke on the question of Notice. His remarks have not yet been reported. We hope to publish them when received.

On Friday, Mr. Jarnagin of Tenn. offered a resolution, calling on the President for a full account of all expenditures of the secret service fund, from March 1825 to this time. The resolution lies over.

Mr. Bagby spoke on the Oregon question.

On Saturday, the resolution calling on the President for further Oregon correspondence, was adopted, 27 to 17.

In the House of Representatives, on Monday, the Cumberland Road bill occupied the day.

On Tuesday, the bill to appropriate $400,000 to continue the Cumberland Road through the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, and a substitute to appropriate lands instead of money, were both rejected,—the latter 103 votes to 76, the original bill 106 votes to 70. [All the N. Carolina members voted against the bill.]

The House then took up the bill from the Senate to raise a regiment of mounted riflemen and to erect military posts on the route to Oregon. And the bill was debated till the adjournment.

On Wednesday, the bill to raise a regiment of mounted riflemen was further debated.

On Thursday, the whole sitting was devoted to Mr. Ingersoll's affair, for which see preceding page.

On Friday, Mr. Dixon moved to reconsider the vote on the adoption of Mr. Ingersoll's resolution, and made a most eloquent speech in defence of Mr. Webster and denunciation of Mr. Ingersoll's malignant course. Mr. Yancey replied; and then the motion was laid on the table.

We understand that Mr. Leak, the Independant Locofoco Candidate for Governor, addressed the people, according to his appointments, at Elizabeth, Bladen county, on the 30th ult., and at Waynesboro', Wayne county, on the 2d instant. He is particularly severe we are told upon "demagogues," meaning thereby we suppose those who were mainly instrumental in bringing Mr. Shepard out. He is very emphatic too in denouncing Protective Tariffs; Anti-protective doctrine forming a large part of the staple of his discourses.
Wilmington Chronicle.

The trial of Mr. Thomas Ritchie, Jr. on an indictment for the murder of John H. Pleasants, Esq. was concluded at Chesterfield Court-house, (Va.) on Saturday last, and resulted in a verdict of *not guilty*. This verdict was returned by the jury without retiring from the court-room, and soon afterwards the indictments against Messrs. Greenhow, Scott, and Archer, as aiders and abettors, (they having been the friends of the parties in the fatal rencontre,) was dismissed by the Court.

William Lee Davidson Ewing, lately a Senator in Congress from Illinois, died at Springfield, in that State, on the 25th ultimo. He was at the time of his death Auditor of the public accounts of Illinois.

From the Second Edition of the N. O. Picayune.

NEW ORLEANS, April 1, '46.

MEXICO.

Highly Important News—Mr. Slidell has demanded his Passports—Consternation in Vera Cruz—Apprehensions of another Revolution—Revolt of Gen. Ampudia's forces—Outrages upon the political press, &c. &c.

The U. S. brig Somers, Capt. Ingraham, arrived at Pensacola on the evening of the 29th ult. By this conveyance we have received our files from the city of Mexico to the 14th and from Vera Cruz to the 18th ult.

The Somers brought despatches from Mr. Slidell of so urgent a character, that they were forwarded to Washington City by special express.

We infer from the alarm of the citizens of Vera Cruz, and the laying up of the Mexican Navy out of the reach of the United States Squadron, that the people and government of Mexico have come to think that the United States have borne as much tom-foolery and insult as ought to be expected of her.

Mr. Slidell was expected to arrive at Vera Cruz on the 25th ult. The United States sloop of war St. Mary's, was waiting for him at Sacrificios.

The correspondence which we append will furnish our readers with an adequate idea of the state of things in Mexico.

[This correspondence we have not room for. It states that the Mexican government had finally and positively refused to receive Mr. Slidell, except merely as a Commissioner to settle the Texas question. Mr. Slidell had therefore demanded and received his passports. It was supposed that Mexico had been encouraged to its decision by the hope of English interference, which hope the British Minister at Mexico had discountenanced. The people of Vera Cruz were deserting that place, in expectation that it would be attacked by the U. S. squadron.

It was reported by the very latest letters from Vera Cruz, that the government was believed to have reconsidered its decision, and had sent a deputation to confer with Mr. Slidell.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

ELECTION OF GOVERNOR BY THE PEOPLE.

We see that the "Standard" is attempting to revive the charge, at which he labored so assiduously two years ago, viz: that Governor Graham is hostile to popular rights, because of his vote, as a member of the Legislature in 1834, on an amendment to the Convention Bill touching the election of Governor. We need not recur to the circumstances attending that vote, to show why it was given. The explanation of that whole subject was fully made in this paper, during the last canvass, and is, no doubt, familiar to our readers. But had Governor Graham so voted, without reference to the attendant circumstances, but from a deliberate opinion that it was inexpedient to change the Constitution as regarded the election of Governor, it requires some hardihood to pronounce such a vote either Anti-Republican or Anti-Democratic, in the face of the proceedings of the State Convention in 1835. By reference to the printed Journals of that body, page 63, it appears that those who voted in the *negative*, on the amendment proposing to elect the Governor by the People, were

Messrs. *Averitt*, Bryan, *Branch*, *Bailey*, *Bunting*, Brodnax, *Baldie*, Credup, Calvert, Collins, *Daniel*, *Edwards*, Fearlee, *Gatling*, Gaston (*Craven*) *Gaston* (*Hyde*) Gray, Gary, *Hussey*, Hodges, Howard, Halsey, Jones (*Wake*) Joiner, King, *Macon*, McPherson, *Marchant*, Norcom, Onslaw, Pipkin, Rayner, Ramsay, *Pasquotank*, *Sawyer*, Skinner, Seawell, *Sugg*, Spruill, Tayloe, Troy, Toomer, *Welch*, Williams (*Pitt*) and Young—44 Nays.

Now, we had supposed, that such men as Gov. Branch, Judge Daniel, Weldon N. Edwards, Nathaniel Macon, and others in this list, had some pretensions to Republicanism, and even Democracy.—Mr. Branch, since that vote, has been the candidate of the party for the place of Governor. Mr. Edwards has recently been solicited most earnestly, to become a candidate for the same post, and is, now, one of the Democratic Central Committee of the State. How hollow, therefore, is the hypocrisy of those, who raise the objection to Governor Graham, that he, according to their showing (though, in fact, he stands on different ground) preferred the old mode of electing the Governor, when the leading members of their own party, upon the single question, and that only pending, voted against electing the Governor by the People.

We have shown by the vote published above, that Mr. Macon voted against giving the election of Governor to the People. He also voted in Convention against the adoption of the Constitution, as amended, assigning as one of his chief reasons, the change that had been made in the mode of electing Governor. We quote his words, taken from the "Debates of the Convention," at page 399:

"The President rose and asked the indulgence of a few words before he gave his vote on the question. He said he could not vote in favor of submitting those Amendments to the people, as he had two decided objections to them—the one was the doing away of annual elections, which he considered a fundamental principle of Republican Liberty: the other was, the change made in the election of the Governor. He greatly preferred that that election should have remained in the General Assembly, where it is at present. He was sorry that he could not concur in approving the work of a body of men from whom he had received uniform kindness and attention."

BREAKERS AHEAD.

It seems to be the general impression among those competent to judge, that the mercantile community are in great danger of a revulsion. The evils brought on the country by the uncertain condition of our Foreign Affairs have been already seriously felt. As we remarked the other day, we have sustained and are sustaining some of the evils of an actual state of war. Men are afraid to embark in new enterprizes, and capitalists are carefully hoarding their money instead of diffusing it through the ordinary channels of business.

This gloom upon the community is deepened by the danger which threatens the Tariff. It is said that specie, in large sums, is even now, under the present Tariff, stringent as it is declared to be by its opponents, going to foreign countries. What could have caused this, but the fact that the value of our Imports exceeded that of our Exports—that we have bought more than we have sold? If such be the operation under the present Tariff, what must be the effect of reducing it, and enlarging a market here for Foreign goods? When to this drain of specie, produced by importing more than our exports will pay for, we add the drain which the passage of the Sub-Treasury Bill must cause, we have occasion for the most serious apprehensions.

We do not mean to discuss this latter measure. It has already been thoroughly discussed and investigated, and three times has been rejected. Of one thing, however, there can be but little doubt—that however it may act as the financial system of the Government, its going into operation must cause a pressure in money matters. The Banks must give up a portion of the specie heretofore used by them in business, and must withdraw, in the proper and safe proportion, paper from circulation.

To illustrate this, we take the following paragraph from the New York Express:

The Sub-Treasury bill of Gen. Dromgoole requires all the collections at the Custom-Houses to be in specie. To show something of the cumbrousness and expense of such a law, the New York Express states the amount of collections at New York, for two weeks, as follows:

Week ending March 14th,	$816,000
Week ending March 21,	750,000
Total	1,566,000

Now, if Mr. Dromgoole's act passes, (says the Express,) here are $1,566,000 to be handed to dollars, in our city alone—that is, one-fifth of all the specie in the New York City Banks is to be counted, carted, and locked up in a Sub-Treasury: thus subtracted from the trade and commerce of the country, and to the severe detriment of all the operations of business and Banks. Who does not see, that a subtraction of one-fifth of the basis of our currency in the short space of two weeks, would create a pressure, that would make it impossible for hundreds to comply with their engagements under the necessary, rapid and violent contraction of the currency that must immediately take place!

This pressure in the great commercial emporium will be felt throughout the whole country, and in every part of the Union will the effect of this drain of specie from the usual channels of trade be felt.

IMPORTANT!—ASTHMA CURED.

Putnam, Ohio, May 18, 1841.

Dr. D. Jayne,—Dear Sir: Doctor Helmeck has used some eight or ten bottles of your EXPECTORANT, and has found decided benefit. His health is better than for several years past, and his appearance indicates decided improvement in health. His confidence in your medicine has induced him to recommend it to his friends, and we are informed that many of them have been cured, and others greatly relieved.

POTTS & GRAHAM.

Watertown, N. Y., Oct. 20, 1841.

Dr. D. Jayne—Dear Sir: Your Hair Tonic is an excellent article. Many respectable persons also offer their certificates in favor of your Expectorant. I believe your medicines are the best preparations that have ever been offered to the public, for the relief of the afflicted, and for the cure of the diseases for which they were intended.

Your Expectorant I think will soon be exclusively popular.

Yours, &c.
ADRIAL ELY.

For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
April 10. 6-3w

DIED,

In this town, on Thursday night last, Mr. JAMES FOSTER, a native of New Hampshire, but for several years past a citizen of this town. His remains were followed to the grave by the very numerous Order of Independent Odd Fellows, of which he was a member, and by a large concourse of citizens.

On Baker's Creek, Bladen county, on the 28th ult., DAVID GILLESPIE, son of R. S. Gillespie, Esq. aged 13 years.

In Moore county, on the 31st ult., MALCOM SHAW, Esq., County Surveyor, a very respectable citizen.

In Petersburg, on the 2d inst., Mrs. JEAN M. SYME, relict of the late Rev. Mr. Andrew Syme, and sister of Judge Cameron, of Raleigh. She bore her sufferings with that Christian fortitude, which was to be expected from one of her exemplary piety as illustrated in her career from early youth to a ripe old age.

In Wilmington, on the 3d inst., of scarlet fever, WILLIAM ABSALOM, aged 4 years, 10 months, and 5 days, only son of Mr. Alfred L. Price, publisher of the Journal. Also, on the 5th inst., of scarlet fever, JAMES WARD BAKER, aged 6 years and 6 days, son of Mr. Abram Baker, dec'd.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—April 14

Brandy, peach,	1 00	Iron,	4½ a 5
Ditto, apple,	45 a 55	Molasses,	24 a 28
Bacon,	8 a 9	Oats,	40 a 45
Coffee,	8 a 10	Nails, cut,	5½
Cotton,	6½ a 7¾	Sugar, br'n,	8 a 10
Corn,	75 a 80	Salt, bu.,	45 a 50
Candles, F. F.,	13 a 15	Ditto, sack,	$1¾ a 2
Flour,	4½ a 5	Wheat,	90 a 95
Feathers,	26 a 28	Whiskey,	40 a 42
Pork,	5 a 5½	Beeswax,	27 a 28
Peas,	60 a 70	Rags	1½ a 2

Remarks.—Sales of Cotton since our last paper at 6½ to 7¾, most of the sales are at 7 to 7¼. Flour rather lower: sells at 4½, 4¾ to 5. No change in other produce to notice.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Sales of new Virgin dip Turpentine at $4, old soft 3 50, hard 1 80, very little coming in, and some of the distilleries idle for want of it. Tar has receded to 1 12½. Market well supplied with Timber and Lumber, and dull of sale. No demand for Lumber. Timber quoted at 4 to 6. Flooring Boards at 11 to 12. Wide do. 6 25 to 7. Scantling 5 to 5 50. Corn 60. Lime, 500 casks arrived, sales at 1 12. Molasses dull at 20 to 21½. Sack Salt 125. Bacon, hog round, firm at 7¼ to 7¾. Sales of N. E. Rum at 30, Whiskey 25, apple Brandy 35—Sale stopped.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, on the 10th, Steamer Wm. B. Meares, with goods for H L Myrover & Co, T S Latterloh, E Fuller, H & E J Lilly, J H & J Martine, W G Matthews, F T Ward, J M Beasley, C P Mallett, E W Willkings, W Draughon, J D Williams, A W Steel, J Waddill, Jr, C T Haigh & Son, R W Hardie, Murchison, Reid & Co, F D Breece, and Gardner & McKethan, of this place; and for H A London, J H Thompson, J Worth & Co, Scott & McAdoo, McAdoo, Scott & Co, J W Lindsay, A H Lindsay, J Hargrove, Shelly & Fields, Hunt & Gardner, E C Coffin & Co, J Watson, B & C Coffee, S Perry, Poindexter & Martin, Cowan & Cooper, H H Thornton, Rankin & McLean, Worth & Sanders, M W McNair, Worth & Co, E M Holt & Co, W B McCorkle, J J & A C Blum, W H Haywood, Randolph Man. Co, John Swann, Mrs Watson, Long, Webb & Co, R A King, E & W Smith, and M D Smith, of the interior.

Also, on same day, Steamer Fayetteville, with goods for Hall & Johnson, Hall & Hall, J D Starr, F D Breece, G McNeill, R M Orrell, C P Mallett, C T Haigh & Son, E L Winslow, B Rose & Son, W McIntyre, Phœnix Co, M McKinnon, J M Rose, E W Willkings, D Johnson, J Waddill, Jr, and H Erambert, of this place; and for Leahman & Butner, Houser & Wilson, (Dowell town,) Houser & Wilson, (Old town,) A Torrence, W J McConnell, J P Covington, J H Jenkins & Son, J A Bitting, J L Bitting, Golding & Bitting, J J & A C Blum, G A Mebane, T C Pfohl, O Davis, H Winkle, W Winkle, W Welch, W Roper & Co, and J M Morehead, of the interior.

Also on the 10th, Steamer Cotton Plant, with Goods for C R Jones, S J Hinsdale, J W Baker, H Leete, E W Willkings, R W King, P P Johnson & Co, D McNeill & Co, D & W McLaurin, P Taylor, W Marsh, Mrs McIntyre, F T Ward, E J Hale, J Dodd, D Shaw, W Prior, E Fuller, J Huske & Son, Dr B Robinson, G W McDonald, J Brown, Phœnix Factory, A McLauchlin, and C P Mallett, of this place; and for Boner & Cress, Jones, Watson & Co, McRorie & Bailey, Scott & McAdoo, J R & J Sloan, G W Johnson, Jesse Hargrove, Newlin & Farlow, C W & J M Johnson, T Caldwell & Sons, Sundheimer & Co, C B Wheeler, J & W Murphy, W & J J Boner, J H McRorie, A Griffis, E Belo, Jas Hargrave, D Lindsay, B Oats, and Green Womack, of the interior.

Also on the 13th, Steamer Henrietta, with Goods for Cook & Troy, H Branson, W E Kirkpatrick, J Brooksbank, B Rose & Son, J M Rose, and C P Mallett, of this place; and for W J McConnell, Dr. Wilson, and J Dorsett, of interior.

Arrivals at the Port of Wilmington during the month of March.

Barque 1, Brigs 15, Schrs. 40, Sloop 1.—Total 57. 10 Brigs and 3 schooners were from Foreign ports—the rest Coastwise.—*Chronicle.*

A CARD.

THE Subscriber expecting to leave Fayetteville this day, takes this opportunity to return his thanks to the patrons of his School, and to the numerous friends, who have expressed an interest in his welfare, and from many of whom, he has received special tokens of regard.

In my absence, Mr. George McNeill will attend to any business that may require attention, and should any one wish to purchase the place on which I have resided, he will give any information concerning it that may be desired.

My Post Office direction will be *Clinton, Mississippi*, whither communications may be forwarded.

S. COLTON.

April 13, 1846.

Lime at Auction.

THIS DAY at 3 o'clock, in front of the Auction Store.

290 casks Thomastown Lime,
25 hhds. Philadelphia White Lime.
Samples at the Store. Terms at sale.
WILLKINGS, Auct'r.

April 14.

Raw Hides.

FOR sale by the subscriber, from three to four thousand pounds well dried salted *HIDES*, low for cash or produce.

THO. C. BLAKE.

April 13 6tf

Butter and Vinegar.

500 LBS. Goshen Butter,
200 gallons Cider Vinegar,
For sale by COOK & TROY.
April 14. 6-3w

Lime and White Lead.

200 CASKS Lime, just received and in fine order,
2500 lbs. White Lead, ground in oil, in packages of 25 and 100 lbs.,
100 lbs. Verdigris, in oil,
200 gallons Paint Oil,
20 lbs. Chrome Yellow,
Prussian Blue and Chinese Vermilion,
Various kind of Paint and Whitewash Brushes.
For sale by COOK & TROY.
April 11. 6-3w

One light three horse WAGON,

with frame and cover entirely new, of first rate workmanship, for sale cheap by

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

April 13. 6tf

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE just received their *SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK*, consisting of a variety of

Staple and Fancy Goods,

Fashionable silk and fur Hats, Boots and Shoes, fine French embroidered, plain and chip Straw Bonnets, fashionable shape; double brim leghorn and palm-leaf Hats, &c., which will be sold low.

April 4, 1846. 6-tf

JOHN M. ROSE

IS receiving his recent purchases, and has in store the following Goods, which are offered on the most liberal terms for cash or produce:—

50 bags Rio coffee,
Porto Rico and N. O. sugar,
40 bbls. whiskey, Baltimore & N. O. rectified,
10 do old "Monongahela rye" ditto,
25 do apple brandy, best Baltimore ale,
5 bbls. cider vinegar, New England rum,
Liverpool salt, Cuba and other molasses,
"Justo Sanz" cigars, Myer's aromatic tobacco,
Bladder snuff, ginger, saleratus, pepper, alspice, cheese, &c.

Also, Rowland's mill saws; turpentine axes; grass and grain scythes; scythe snaths; cotton cards; cotton plough lines; socket shovels; trace, halter, log, and fifth chains; smith's tools, assorted; nails, assorted; white lead, pure, extra, and No. 1; chrome green; Prussian blue and other colors; tanners' oil; fur, wool, and summer hats; horse collars and wagon whips; men's and women's coarse shoes; together with common crockery, suitable for the retail trade; real stone ware, consisting of covered butter and milk pans, jars, &c.; with many other articles not mentioned.

April 14. 6-6w

Auction Notice.

THE Subscriber having been appointed Auctioneer, tenders his services to his friends and the public. He will also give his attention to a General Agency and Commission Business.

Office, North Store, Lord's Building, North Water Street.

JEREMIAH LIPPITT.

Wilmington, April 11. 6-tf

NEGRO MAN FOR SALE.

ON Monday the 4th day of May next, at the Court House in Elizabeth Town, I will sell to the highest bidder, a negro man named JOE. Terms, which will be liberal, made known at the sale.

HUGH SIMPSON.

Bladen county, April 11. 6-3wp

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale about Four Hundred Acres of Pine Land, situated in Bladen county, on the East side of the Cape Fear, within a mile and a half and three miles of the river. Said Land is well suited to the Turpentine, Tar, and Timber business.

For further information and terms, apply to the Subscriber.

FRED'K B. GAUSE.

Bladen county, April 8, 1846. 6tf

NOTICE.

THE Semi-Annual FAIR will commence at the new Fair Plains, near Laurel Hill, on the 2d Tuesday in May next, and continue from day to day until 12 o'clock (M.) on Saturday.

All who may wish to occupy Stands at said Fair are notified that ground rent will be charged and exacted of every person who may sell or vend there, either in front or rear, without distinction.

They will also be required to leave the premises as soon as the Fair closes.

MARG'T D. McFARLAND.

Laurel Hill, April 3, 1846. 6-4w

NOTES LOST.

ON the 18th March, the Subscriber lost the following Notes, to-wit: One Note on Matthew Wicker, for $76 50, due 1st January 1846. One on M. C. Gardner for $24, due same time. One ditto on ditto, for $30, due 1st Jan'y 1847. One on Duncan Murchison for $21 50, due Feb. 1, 1846. One on Daniel B. McIver for $20, due same time. Two Notes one Robert McIver, one for $8, the other for $2 25, due Jan'y 1846. One Note on Blakeley Wicker for $3, due Dec'r 1841. One on Elijah Morris for $7 75, due in 1839.—One on Matthew Wicker for $10, due 1st Jan'y 1845.

DANIEL McIVER.

Moore county, April 8, 1846. 6-4w

NOTICE.

THE subscriber has appointed FRANCIS A. TERRY, Esq. of Rockingham, his lawful Attorney, to collect all debts due him, and settle all his business.

WM. R. VAUGHAN.

March 23, 1846

The subscriber has been legally authorised to settle with the debtors of William G. Webb, formerly of this town; and also with all persons in North Carolina owing the Estate of Geo. Goodrich, late of Cheraw, South Carolina.

He hopes that all persons indebted to either of the above, will call at his office in this place and promptly settle, "as he cannot choose, but act."

FRANCIS A. TERRY.

Rockingham, Richmond county, N. C. March 30, 1846. 5-3wi

I. O. O. F.

THE FIFTH ANNUAL COMMUNICATION of the R. W. Grand Lodge of North Carolina will be held in Wilmington, on the second Tuesday (12th) of May next.

Subordinate Lodges may send up their Reports and Dues by the hands of their Representatives.

J. B. NEWBY, Grand Sec'y.

Fayetteville, April 7, 1846. 5-3ws

St. Mary's School,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Right Rev. L. S. IVES, D. D. Visiter.
Rev. ALDERT SMEDES, Rector.

THE Summer Term of this School will commence on the 4th day of June, and continue till the 10th of November. The Winter Term will immediately follow, and continue from November 11th, till April 15th, 1847, thus making a Session of ten months.

The principal building of this Institution is of brick, 90 by 60 feet, and three stories high. The wings are of granite, 57 by 34, and two stories high. These buildings are in the centre of an oak grove of 25 acres, and afford ample accommodations for all purposes of a domestic, literary, or religious character connected with the School. The course of instruction in every department is thorough, and is administered by four gentlemen and seven ladies.

It is the intention of the Rector in all his arrangements, to sustain, and as far as possible, increase the claims of the School to the very liberal share it has hitherto enjoyed of the public favor and support.

TERMS—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

For Board, and English Tuition, per term of 5 months $100 00
Tuition in French 12 50
" in Music on the Piano [illegible]
Guitar [illegible]
With $3 for use of Piano or Organ.
Tuition on the Harp with use of instrument 40 00
" in Drawing and Painting 15 00
Pens and Ink 75

N. B. The clothing of pupils must be marked with the owner's name *in full*. To prevent rivalry and extravagance in dress, a simple uniform is prescribed for Sundays and special occasions.—This consists, in Summer, of a straw bonnet with light blue ribbon, and a plain white dress. Their ordinary apparel may be of any materials suitable for School girls. Jewels and Lace are prohibited. The Religious services of the School being held in its Chapel, by the Rector, pupils have rarely occasion to visit the City. From their friends or relatives in the City, they are allowed to accept invitations, for the *day* only, once a month, and never for the evening.

They are not allowed to have accounts at Stores except at the request of their Parents or Guardians, nor are they allowed to visit the Stores, without the company of a Teacher.

Raleigh, April 2, 1846. 6-tf

Circular.

SEALS AND PRESSES.

THE subscriber, having increased his facilities for the execution of Seal Work, in all its branches, most respectfully announces to the Courts, Corporations, Companies and Institutions throughout the South, that he is prepared to furnish to order Seals of every description, with or without Designs.

Also, Presses furnished, if required, in connexion with Seals, and so constructed as always to afford, constantly, bold and durable impressions.

Please address to
AUGUSTUS JORDAN,
Norfolk, Virginia.

☞ Refer to Seals engraved for Custom-House, Court of Norfolk City, and Isle-of-Wight County Court.

CERTIFICATE.

Custom House, Norfolk City, March, 1846.

At the request of Mr. Augustus Jordan, to give my opinion of the Press and Seal which he some time since prepared for this Office, I take pleasure in stating that it equals any I have ever seen, both in the use and facility with which the former is worked, and the impression made by the latter. I have no hesitation, therefore, in commending him to all having occasion to purchase Seals and Presses.

CONWAY WHITTLE.

☞ Application may be made to Geo. S. Hodges, Fayetteville, N. C.

April 10, 1846. 6-3w

NOTICE.

THE Legatees and next of kin of the late Absalom Powell, of Columbus county, N. C., are hereby notified that I have been ready to pay over their respective proportional shares of the Estate of said Absalom Powell for some time past. The same will be paid to them or their Attornies, properly appointed, upon demand.

JOSIAH POWELL,
Adm'r cum testamente annexo.

April 8, 1846. 6-3w

Consumption—in its confirmed and incipient stages, coughs, asthma, croup and liver complaint, form by far the most fatal class of diseases known to our land. Yet even those may be cured by means of the simple yet powerful remedies that are scattered wherever those maladies prevail.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is the concentrated essence of those remedies—It has cured incipient Consumption, Asthma, Liver Complaint, Croup, etc., in numberless cases where all other medical means have failed.

In the first stages of the disease, termed "*Catarrhal Consumption*," originating from *neglected* COLDS, it has been used with undeviating success, and hundreds acknowledge they owe the restoration of their health to this invaluable medicine. In that form of *Consumption* so prevailing among young females, commonly termed debility,

"GOING INTO A DECLINE,"

A complaint with which thousands are lingering, it has also proved highly successful, and not only possesses the power of checking the progress of this alarming complaint, but also strengthens and invigorates the system more effectually than any medicine we have ever possessed.

For sale by
S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville,
Dr. A. MALLOY, Cheraw.

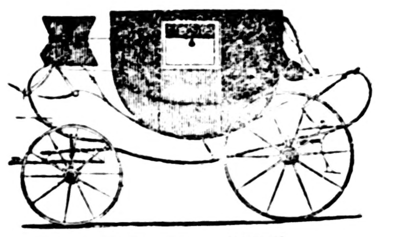
WE have just received from New York and Philadelphia, our Stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

Our Stock is large, consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., which we will sell at the lowest market price.

PETER P. JOHNSON & CO.

March 1846. 3-4wi



NEW

Carriage Repository.

THE Subscribers take this method of informing the public, that they have commenced the CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING BUSINESS, and intend to carry it on in all its various branches, say

Coaches, Coachees, Chariotees, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs and Sulkeys,

Of the most modern and approved styles. With several years' experience by one of the Principals, in one of the largest Manufactories in the Northern States, they feel no hesitation in saying, that nothing shall be wanting to make their Work equal to any put up here or elsewhere. They hope that by unremitted attention to business, to merit a generous share of public patronage. They assure the public that no pains have or will be spared to procure the best materials the surrounding country affords. They have completed and in progress of completion, several Vehicles of the latest fashions, which they offer at prices in conformity with the present pressure of the times.

☞ All Work warranted for twelve months.

Their Establishment is at the foot of the hill, opposite Liberty Point.

SIMPSON & McLAUCHLIN.

Fayetteville, September 1, 1845. 75-tf

Repairing done at the shortest notice, in the neatest manner, and at the lowest prices.

POETRY.

FORGIVE AND FORGET.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "PROVERBIAL PHILOSOPHY."

When streams of unkindness as bitter as gall,
Bubble up from the heart to the tongue,
And meekness is writhing in torment and thrall,
By the hands of Ingratitude wrung—
In the heat of injustice, unwept and unfair,
While the anguish is festering yet,
None, none but an angel of God can declare
"I now can forgive and forget."

But, if the bad spirit is chased from the heart,
And the lips are in penitence steeped,
With the wrong so repented the wrath will depart,
Though scorn on injustice were heaped;
For the best compensation is paid for all ill,
When the cheek with contrition is wet,
And every one feels it is possible still,
At once to forgive and forget.

To forget? It is hard for a man with a mind,
However his heart may forgive,
To blot out all perils and dangers behind,
And but for the future to live:
Then how shall it be? for at every turn
Recollection the spirit will fret,
And the ashes of injury smoulder and burn,
Though we strive to forgive and forget.

Oh, hearken! my tongue shall the riddle unseal,
And mind shall be partner with heart,
While thee to thyself I bid conscience reveal,
And show thee how evil thou art:
Remember thy follies, thy sins, and—thy crimes,
How vast is that infinite debt!
Yet Mercy hath seven by seventy times
Been swift to forgive and forget.

Brood not on insults or injuries old,
For thou art injurious too—
Count not their sum till the total is told,
For thou art unkind and untrue:
And if all thy harms are forgotten, forgiven,
Now mercy with justice is met;
Oh, who would not gladly take lessons of Heaven,
Nor learn to forgive and forget?

Yes, yes, let a man when his enemy weeps,
Be quick to receive him a friend;
For thus on his head in kindness he heaps
Hot coals—to refine and amend;
And hearts that are Christian more eagerly yearn,
As a nurse on her innocent pet,
Over lips that, once bitter, to penitence turn,
And whisper forgive and forget.

[illegible]

Geographical Lyrics.—The following valuable contribution to the treasury of the "Whole of Oregon or none" party, appears in the Washington *Union.* Poetry has ever dealt largely in many kinds of figures, but has now for the first time, we believe, naturalized to its soil the figures of arithmetic. It is a pity that the necessities of verse compelled the patriotic author to stop short of the British 49 sec. of the territory to which our title is "clear and unquestionable."—A supplementary ode, setting this matter right, will be anxiously looked for. We trust this suggestion will meet the eye of the honorable Secretary of State.

54°.

Where rolls the broad Pacific wave,
Beyond Columbia's rock-bound shore,
Shall [illegible] despot's slave—
We [illegible] to 54.

Let [illegible] hearts in terror quail,
[illegible] pause at 49;
A[illegible] hail—
[illegible]

[illegible] shine in peerless pride,
[illegible] onward sway,
As [illegible] ocean's tide,
Unawed by danger or dismay.

Then plant our flag at 54,
Come woe or weal—[illegible] all time
[illegible]
In [illegible] domain.

From [illegible] on Nootka's bay,
[illegible] Vancouver's [illegible] isle,
Shall [illegible] protect our gallant way,
And Freedom bless us with her smile.

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25 CENT BIBLES.

A SUPPLY of good School Bibles at 25 cents, [illegible] for sale by
E. J. HALE.

Are you Insured?

THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent [illegible] ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper [illegible] of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$250,000.** The Hon. Thomas K. Brace was its first President, [illegible] that office, and several of [illegible] are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the [illegible] character for the promptness of its management, and for the liberality with which it has [illegible] its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.
Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, of Augusta, Georgia.

HAVE continued their AGENCY in this place. They are prepared to take Risks against [illegible] in the Towns of North Carolina [illegible] country, on terms as favorable as any other good Company.

Applications from abroad, containing a proper description of the property to be covered, will be attended to.

The Capital of this Company is $375,000, all paid in. Losses are settled on the most liberal [illegible] and the payment will always be made at the Agency in Fayetteville.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, *Agents.*
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 8, 1845. 75tf

Indemnity against Loss or Damage by FIRE!

THE WILLIAMSBURG FIRE INSURANCE Company, having been incorporated by an act of the Legislature of the State of New York, for the purposes of Fire Insurance, the Directors offer to insure their fellow-citizens throughout the United States against Loss or Damage by Fire on Buildings, Goods and Merchandise, and Personal Property generally, assuring them that the affairs of the Company shall be conducted with [illegible], candor and liberality, as they trust will entitle it to public confidence and patronage.

The Subscriber, Agent for the above Company, will give any further information that may be desired by those who wish to Insure.

JAS. MARTINE, Agent, Hay Street.
Fayetteville, Sept. 9, 1845. 75tf

Just Received and for Sale.

1 HALF PIPE pure FRENCH BRANDY,
1 ditto ditto Holland Gin,
1 qr. cask Sicily Madeira Wine,
2 do do ditto ditto,
50 boxes prime Cheese,
5 ditto Pine Apple ditto,
Almonds, Prunes, Raisins, Brazil Nuts, Lemon Syrup.

—ALSO—

1 case Cashmere Dresses and Damask Shawls,
1 ditto Florence and Straw Bonnets,
1 ditto Gentlemen's Calf Shoes,
1 ditto Britannia Candlesticks.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Dec. 11, 1845. 89tf

[MUTUAL.]

Croton Insurance Company.

Office, No. 35 Wall Street,

Adjoining the Mechanics' Bank, in the City of New York.

THIS Company Insures Marine, Inland Navigation, Transportation, and Fire Risks. By its Charter the profits are to be paid back to the assured, in proportion to the amount of Premiums paid by them respectively. The rates and terms of Insurance will be moderate and liberal, and the assured subject to no responsibility.

JAMES G. STACY, President.
JOSEPH B. NONES, Vice Pres't.
NICHOLAS CARROLL, Sec'y.
Capt. SAM'L CANDLER, Marine Insp.
Also, Insp. for "Lloyd" for the port of N. York.

☞ **The undersigned, as Agents** of the above Company, will be pleased to receive applications for Insurance.

They are authorised to take risks to a reasonable amount on Cotton Factories.

STARK & PEARCE.
Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845. 75tf

Life Insurance.

CAPITAL $2,500,000.

The Insured entitled to participation of Profits in both European and American policies.

National Loan Fund Life Assurance Society, London.

U. S. BOARD OF LOCAL DIRECTORS.
(OFFICE 74 WALL STREET.)
New York.

Jacob Harvey, Esq. Ch'n. George Barclay, Esq.
John J. Palmer, Esq. Sam'l S. Howland, Esq.
Jonathan Goodhue, Esq. Gerham A. Worth, Esq.
James Boorman, Esq. Samuel M. Fox, Esq.

Philadelphia.

Clement C. Biddle, Esq. Louis A. Godey, Esq.
Sears C. Walker, Esq. Geo. Rex Graham, Esq.

J. LEANDER STARR, Manager and General Agent for the United States and British N. A. Colonies.

Bankers.—The Merchants' Bank of New York.

THE following are among the advantages held out by this institution, which will be found most advantageous to the assured, and which are [illegible] by Life Insurance Companies, viz:

The peculiar advantages secured to the assured by the principle of the Loan Department, thus [illegible] the [illegible] of a Savings Bank with Life Insurance.

A large sum to be permanently invested in the United States in the names of three of the Local Directors, as Trustees—available always to the assured as a guarantee fund.

The payment of premiums, annually, half-yearly, quarterly, or monthly.

No charge for stamp duty.

Thirty days allowed after each payment of premium becomes due, without forfeiture of policy.

[illegible] premiums on the most moderate scale.

Conditions of the policy [illegible] to the assured than usual in cases of Life Assurance.—See pamphlet.

The actual and declared profits published in successive Reports, affording sure data for calculations of the value of the [illegible] to this institution. These profits will at once [illegible] paid in cash, if desired.

Being unconnected with Marine or Fire Insurance.

The rates, "for life with profits," are lower than those of any other Company offering [illegible] Insurance in New York.

The public are respectfully requested to examine the advantages [illegible] possessed [illegible] their tables, [illegible] the [illegible] Department—[illegible].

J. LEANDER STARR,
General Agent.

Examples of Rates—for the Assurance of $100 on a single life.

PREMIUMS PAYABLE ANNUALLY.

Age next Birth Day.	For One Year only.	For Five Years.	For Life. Without Profits.	For Life. With Profits.
15	$0 77	$0 81	$1 47	$1 64
20	0 86	0 90	1 68	1 87
25	0 98	1 05	1 93	2 13
30	1 24	1 30	2 24	[illegible]
35	1 36	1 54	2 54	2 80
40	1 61	1 61	[illegible]	3 26
45	1 72	1 78	3 47	3 85
50	1 94	2 06	4 21	4 68
55	2 54	2 96	5 28	5 86
60	3 73	4 25	6 08	7 32

☞ The Subscribers, having been appointed Agents for this Company in the Town of Fayetteville, are prepared to effect Life Insurance on the above terms, and to furnish [illegible] information to [illegible] on the subject.

STARK & PEARCE, Agents.
Fayetteville, Oct. 20, 1845. 84tf

Baltimore and Wilmington PACKETS.

REGULAR LINE.

THE new packet schooner "WILMINGTON," Fairson, master, will sail for Wilmington, N. C., on 15th March, and the "FAYETTEVILLE" will sail on 1st April. These vessels will perform alternate regular trips thereafter. For freight or passage, having superior accommodation, apply to

WILLIAM MASON, 88 Spear's wharf, Baltimore, or to
BROWN & DeROSSET,
Agents in Wilmington.
March 5, 1846. 1-8w

Beckwith's Pills.

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, for the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, and diseases of that kind:—price 50 cents a box.

ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS, for the cure of Bilious Diseases:—price 25 cents a box.

The above Pills were invented and are prepared only by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician, now of Petersburg, Va., formerly of Raleigh, N. C.

They have been as extensively known and as generally approved as any Patent Medicine, and have the advantage over most others, of being the preparation of a skilful and scientific Physician.

Received direct from the Proprietor, and for sale by

E. J. HALE.
Nov. 1. 83-6mpd

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE

From Fayetteville to Warsaw.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw having been reduced to a TRI-WEEKLY LINE, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 4 o'clock P. M. Leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, Proprietors.
September 1, 1845. 75-tf

COTTON YARNS.

C. P. MALLETT offers a superior article of COTTON YARNS, assorted, from No. 5 to 10, at wholesale, at 15 cents, cash.
September 1, 1845. 75tf

JUST RECEIVED,

5 HHDS. PRIME N. O. SUGAR,
10 boxes and bbls. Loaf, Crushed, and Powdered Sugar,
3 cases Canton Preserved Ginger,
1 chest fine Hyson Tea,
1 cask Port Wine,
25 bags prime Rio Coffee.

Also, an assortment Umbrellas and Parasols.
For Sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
March 10, 1846. 1-tf

THE NAUTILUS

(MUTUAL)

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OFFICE No. 58 WALL STREET.

THIS Company, recently organized upon the improved and deservedly popular principle of Mutual Assurance, will confine its business exclusively to Insurance on Lives.

It commences with a capital of $50,000, which will be continually augmenting as its business increases. The rates of Premium correspond with those of other American Companies.

One of the peculiar advantages attending Insurance with this Company is, that all the assured share annually in its profits, and are interested in its success, for its Charter provides "That each and every member shall be annually credited with his proportional share of the amount of premiums earned, after deducting losses and expenses, but in no case shall his share of loss exceed the amount of such premium." These earned premiums or profits will be safely invested by the Company constituting a permanent fund, annually augmenting for the benefit and security of all parties interested.

The Rates of Insurance on One Hundred, on a Single Life.

Age.	One Year.	Seven Years.	For Life.
15	$0 77	$0 88	$1 56
20	0 81	0 95	1 77
25	1 00	1 12	2 04
30	1 31	1 36	2 36
35	1 36	1 53	2 95
40	1 69	1 83	3 20
45	1 91	1 96	3 73
50	1 96	2 09	4 60
55	2 32	3 21	5 78
60	4 35	4 91	7 00

TRUSTEES.

James D. P. Ogden, James Harper,
James Brown, James Reyburn,
H. W. Hicks, Wm. H. Aspinwall,
A. Norrie, Thos. W. Ludlow,
D. A. Comstock, Leonard S. Suarez,
P. M. Wetmore, A. M. Merchant,
Henry K. Bogart, John Cryder,
A. Woodhull, Schuyler Livingston,
R. L. Taylor, Spencer S. Benedict,
E. C. Coster, Richard Irvin,
Thos. B. Richards, Loring Andrews.

JAMES D. P. OGDEN, President.
A. M. MERCHANT, Vice President.
Lewis Benton, Secretary.
Pliny Freeman, Actuary.

☞ The above Company have established an Agency in Fayetteville, and the undersigned are ready to receive propositions for the Insurance of Lives, and to furnish forms of Applications.

Dr. JAMES T. GILLIAM has been appointed the Medical Examiner of the Company.

Applications for Life Insurance in the Nautilus Mutual Life Insurance Company, and for Insurance [illegible] and also for Marine Risks in the Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, will be promptly attended to. [illegible] rates [illegible] as [illegible] good Companies.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 23, 1846. 50tf

GREATER

"Reduction in the expenses of getting goods by the way of Wilmington and Fayetteville, to the interior of North Carolina."

THE MERCHANTS' Steam Boat Company.

Of Fayetteville, N. C.,

TAKE this opportunity to inform Merchants and others shipping goods by the way of the above named towns, that they have made arrangements at Wilmington to have all goods addressed to the care of their Agents there, forwarded [illegible] FREE OF ALL CHARGES FOR STORAGE, DRAYAGE, WHARFAGE AND COMMISSIONS, [illegible] to [illegible].

[illegible] they will receive, and forward all goods [illegible] FREE OF CHARGE OF COMMISSION. Goods can be stored at [illegible] a considerable saving of drayage, [illegible] shipped [illegible].

This Company [illegible] well known as [illegible] and expeditious carriers on this river, and they hope to be so known for a long time to come.

And they remark further, that this Company's freight, alone, is sufficient to pay the expenses of running their Boats, and that they, consequently, ARE PREPARED, AND WILL FOLLOW [illegible] reduction [illegible] made to the shipping [illegible] by any other Company on the Cape Fear River.

☞ The Merchants of this town can avail themselves of the arrangements in Wilmington, as they [illegible] for them as for Merchants of the interior.

Address all goods and letters to The Merchants' Steam Boat Co. at Wilmington and Fayetteville.

THOS. S. LUTTERLOH,
E. J. LILLY,
J. WADDILL, Jr.,
HENRY LILLY,
J. D. WILLIAMS,
H. L. MYROVER.
Merchants' Steam Boat Company.
March 10, 1846. 1-tf

Dr. Turner's Pills.

For the Cure of Ague and Fever, and Chill and Fever.

THE Proprietor has been induced, by the repeated solicitation of persons that have been cured by his Pills, and feels it a duty he owes to suffering humanity, to introduce them to the public in such a manner that they may appreciate their value, obtain them readily and cheaply, and enjoy their magic influence without the expense and inconvenience of attending Physicians, a consideration of no small importance, ESPECIALLY TO THE POOR.

This medicine has not been taken on trust: experience and observation are the kind of coin by which a knowledge of it has been purchased. Self-conviction has been founded on self-observation. Others are asked to do likewise. It is a remedy that does not require "time" to tell its efficacy: it proclaims its power in a few hours. From a constant and very extensive use of this medicine for the past 6 or 7 years, it has been ascertained beyond a doubt, they possess powers perfectly astonishing, and unparalleled for the immediate and certain cure of the above diseases, for which alone they are recommended. In no single instance have they been known to fail in effecting a cure in 12 or at most in 24 hours, and in cases too of most formidable character; and even after the most eminent Physicians have exhausted their utmost skill, the patients, almost without hope, have been entirely cured by this medicine alone.

The Proprietor is well aware of the great prejudice entertained against all medicines of this kind; but he is fully satisfied that a fair trial will remove any such prejudice to this particular medicine, and pronounce it at once no Quackery, but the best medicine of the kind now in use. It is the opinion of most persons, that some preparatory course of treatment is necessary before the Pills are resorted to. The Proprietor would say to all such, that no preparatory medicine whatever is ever required. He would advise that no active means should be used; in fact, every other medicine may be dispensed with, the Pills being of themselves sufficient to arrest the diseases. Prostration and extreme debility are the never failing consequences of such a preparatory course, and it requires considerable time for the restoration of such patients to their former vigor. No sensible effect is ever produced on the system by the Pills, except in stomachs extremely delicate, a slight nauseau is discoverable, which is of short continuance, and need produce no alarm. They are entirely harmless, and by following directions, may be used by any and all, without regard to age or condition.

☞ A Supply of these Pills may be had, wholesale and retail, at the Proprietor's prices, at E. J. Hale's Book Store, and at S. J. Hinsdale's Drug Store.

☞ Dr. Turner has been well known as a Practising Physician in this County for about 20 years past.—*Editor Observer.*

JUST Received and for Sale, 25 casks superior CHEESE, by
J. H. & J. MARTINE.
Nov. 11, 1845. 84tf

NEW GOODS.

H. LEETE

IS NOW RECEIVING a beautiful selection of **Spring and Summer GOODS,** which he is prepared to sell as low as can be purchased in this market. Amongst his assortment may be found,—

Blue, black, invisible green, and brown broad Cloths; a great variety of Cassimeres and Vestings, (latest style:) Gambroon; cotton and linen Drillings; Kentucky Jeans; Cottonades; brown Linen, &c.; Silks; Alpacas; Bombazines; worsted and crape Balzorines; embr'd Grenadines; Lawns; twilled, embr'd, and plain Ginghams; second and full mourning goods; Prints, (all qualities and prices;) Collars; Chinezetts; Scarfs; cotton and silk Hose; pink, blue, and blue-black Crape; crape Lisse; swiss and jaconet Muslins; col'd and black Fringes; Paris Cord; Shawls; black and white lace Veils; short and long Gloves; grass and corded Skirts; Edgings; swiss and jaconet Insertings; Shirtings; 4-4 and 10-4 Sheetings; silk Buttons; Barege; Palm Leaf, Leghorn, Panama, and Fur Hats; lawn, straw, silk, florence, lace, and gimp Bonnets; a large assortment of Artificials, Boquets, and Wreaths; Shades and Parasols; Umbrellas; Boots and Shoes; Family Groceries; and many articles not enumerated.

March 24, 1846. 3-tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his SPRING AND SUMMER

GOODS,

Direct from New York and Philadelphia, at the New Store West side Hay Street, a few doors above Market Square. The Stock embraces a great variety of Ladies and Gentlemen's Spring and Summer wear, together with a good stock of fine BOOTS AND SHOES; Panama, Leghorn, and Palmleaf Hats; Bonnets, &c.; Iron, Steel, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Hardware, heavy Trace Chains, Cooper's Tools, &c.

P. TAYLOR.
March 21, 1846. 3-2m

LIME.

350 CASKS Thomaston LIME, in good order. Apply to
E. W. WILLKINGS.
March 23. 3-tf

Valuable Property FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers the following desirable Property for Sale, viz:

His SUMMER RESIDENCE, known as the Hooper place, situated on a high Sandhill, convenient to one of the best Springs in the vicinity, and may be made one of the most desirable and beautiful places about Fayetteville.

My NEW SAW AND GRIST MILLS, including all the Lands belonging thereto, adjoining the above, about 2½ miles from Town.

ALSO, a small and well improved FARM, containing about 104 Acres, 60 of which is cleared, under good fence, and has an Orchard of 100 Apple trees thereon, of the most approved kinds. It has been highly manured, and is in good state for cultivating Corn, Peas, Potatoes, Grasses and Clover—20 Acres of which is of the best quality of River low grounds; about 2½ miles from Town.

Persons disposed to purchase, will please call on me at an early day, as I am determined to dispose of it as soon as practicable.

☞ Terms accommodating.

W. R. CARMAN.
March 20, 1846. 3-3m

RANAWAY.

FROM the subscriber, living near Little Catfish, P. O. Marion District, S. C., a tolerably black negro boy named WALKER, about 17 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, square shoulders, his head appears to be drawn down between his shoulders; when spoken to he is slow to speak, but when he does speak is very quick and short, and is apt to look straight at the person he is talking to and shut one eye when he goes to speak. He wore off brown woolen round coat and pants, rather ragged, and a good wool hat. He was purchased from Mr. Arch'd McKay, of Richmond county, N. C., in Nov last, who bought him from a trader who had purchased him in Richmond, Va. about a year ago. I have no doubt that he is endeavoring to make his way back to Virginia.

I will pay a liberal reward for his apprehension and confinement in any jail so that I get him again.

JAS. W. BASS.
March 23, 1846. 3-tf

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 16th inst., a Negro girl by the name of AIMY, about 17 or 18 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high. She has a small spot on one side of her face that is darker than the balance of the skin; she stands quite erect. I will give the above reward for her delivery to me, or confinement in any Jail in this State so that I get her.

DANIEL McDONALD.
Moore county, March 21, 1846. 3-tf

WHOLESALE

HAT AND CAP WAREHOUSE.

JENNINGS & OGDEN,

No. 138 Water Street, N. York.

JENNINGS & OGDEN continue to manufacture **HATS** of every description and quality, embracing all the different styles of Fashionable and Broad Brim HATS, among which are—

Fine Nutria, Super White and Black Brush, Super Moleskin, Drab Beaver & Russia Hats.

With many other descriptions too numerous to mention.

Merchants who are desirous of procuring a neat and tasty article for their Retail Trade, can have their wants supplied by making application to J. & O. And while we offer such inducements to Fashionable Retailers, we would say to the Wholesale Buyer and Country Merchants, that our Stock on hand and constantly manufacturing comprises every thing suited to your wants. HATS here can be found from the Lowest Quality to the Finest, which are offered on the most reasonable terms.

WILLIAM JENNINGS.
ELIAS R. OGDEN.
New York, Jan'y 1846. 95-3m

Fair Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of John McArn, dec'd, by Note or Book Account, are requested to make immediate payment to Alex. Johnson & Co., who in my absence are authorised to grant discharges. Those failing to do so by the 1st February 1846, are hereby notified that the claims will be put in suit without any discrimination. The distance at which the Administrator lives, and the responsibility which rests upon him, renders it impossible for him to extend any further indulgence, however much disposed he might be to do so under other circumstances.

D. B. McARN, Adm'r.
Nov. 16. 85-tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,

MOORE COUNTY.

Angus Shaw and Malcom Shaw *vs.* John B. Kelly and Alexander McCaskill.

In Equity—Original Bill to Account.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Alexander McCaskill, one of the Defendants in the above cause, is not an inhabitant of this State: Therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks, for the said Alexander McCaskill to be and appear before the Honorable Judge of the next Superior Court of Law and Equity to be held for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the Monday before the last Monday in August next, and plead, answer, or demur to the Plaintiff's Bill, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso against him, and heard ex parte.

Witness, Samuel C. Bruce, Clerk and Master of said Court, at Office, the Monday before the last Monday in February, A. D. 1846, and 70th year of American Independence.

S. C. BRUCE, *C. M. E.*
[Pr. adv. $3 00.] 2-6w

FOR SALE,

FOR cash, or paper at short time, payable at Bank, a valuable NEGRO WOMAN and her five Children, the eldest about 10 years old,—sold for a division among the heirs. An excellent character to the woman, and undoubted title to her and her children, will be given. Apply at this office.

Jan'y 5, 1846. 92tf

Wanted to Purchase,

To be delivered during the Summer,

10,000 BBLS. TURPENTINE
T. S. LUTTERLOH.
Jan. 5, 1846. 92tf

For Sale,—*Very Cheap for Cash.*

7 NORTHERN-MADE BUGGIES and 3 sets of HARNESS, complete; all of superior workmanship, and of the most approved modern style.

BEVERLY ROSE & SON.
Jan'y 5, 1846. 92tf

JUST RECEIVED,

10 BOXES assorted CANDIES.

ALSO,

An assortment of Ready-made **Summer Clothing,** consisting of Coats, Vests and Pantaloons. For sale by

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
March 20. 3tf

HAT, CAP, AND SHOE STORE AT THE OLD STAND, BUT NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber, in returning thanks for the liberal patronage received, respectfully invites his old customers, and the public generally, to visit his establishment, and examine his assortment of

Hats, Caps, Boots & Shoes,

Which may be found in the Southwest corner of the Market Square.

Ever having in mind that the nimble sixpence is better than the slow shilling, he would say to all such as may want any thing in his line to give him a call, as I am determined to sell cheap for Cash, and for Cash only.

JNO. C. THOMSON.
Dec. 5, 1845. 88-tf

☞ N. B. Fur Skins of all kinds wanted, for which a liberal price will be paid.
J. C. T.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

ARE now receiving, at the second Tenement of Mrs. Hooper's Fire Proof Building, South side of Hay street, an entire NEW STOCK of

Staple & Fancy Goods,

Consisting in part of

Super blue, black, brown, drab, invisible green, and beaver Cloths; fancy and French Cassimeres; Satinets; Kentucky Jeans; Tweeds; Flannels; plain and fancy Velvet, Satin, and French Cashmere Vestings; ditto Stocks, Cravats, and Scarfs; Merino Shirts, Bosoms and Collars; an assortment of Coat and Vest Binding; Cord and Buttons; Canvass and Padding; brown and bleached Shirtings, Sheetings, Drills; Lawns; col'd and white Cambric Muslins; grass Linen Cambric, Hem-stitch, and Silk Handkerchiefs; Alpacas; Thibet and Lyonia Cloths for Ladies' cloaks; Muslin and supr. French Cashmere de Laines; plain black Gros-de-Swiss and figured Gros-de-Nap Silks; rich Prints; Lisle Edgings; bobinet, wire and blond Quilling; Piping; Gimps; Italian Sewings; spool cotton and linen Thread, assorted colors; twisted Silk; cotton and worsted Mitts; super black and col'd kid Gloves; ditto silk, merino, and cotton ditto; white and black and ribbed Hose; ditto merino Persian ditto; cashmere, merino, Thibet, and other Shawls; work Boxes; toilet Glasses; shell, twist, tuck, and side Combs; jet, shawl, and hair Pins; super Needles, Pins, Scissors; taffeta and satin bonnet and cap Ribbons.

With a general assortment of

GROCERIES. HARDWARE
CROCKERY.

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.

The above Goods having been purchased late in the season in New York and Philadelphia, consequently at reduced prices, will be sold LOW for Cash, or charged to those who will pay cash when called on.

D. & W. McLAURIN.
Dec. 13, 1845. 89-tf

HOTCHKISS'S

VERTICAL WATER WHEEL.

IN consequence of the very great popularity which these Wheels have attained by the use of nearly 4000 of them in different parts of the country, the Subscribers have sold about 100 Rights in North Carolina, 30 of which are in full and successful operation in Cumberland County. When properly introduced, they nearly double the value of the Mill, and in quantity of work generally far exceed the most sanguine expectations of the owners, many of whom are gentlemen distinguished for their science and practical skill, who have attested to the value of this improvement. The Wheels are more durable, and more easily kept in order, when properly put together, than the common Flutter Wheel. They will save one-third of the water, and run well in back water when there is a head above. The speed of the Saw is increased to more than double the strokes per minute.

The price of an individual right for one pair of Wheels, is $50.

We refer, among others, to the following gentlemen, some of whom have had the Wheels in operation 12 months or more, and from many of whom we have received certificates highly approving of these Wheels, and stating that their Saws, with this improvement, cut 2500, 3000, 3500, and even as high as 5000 feet a day, and save one-third of the water.

FAYETTEVILLE.
A. Graham.
CUMBERLAND.
Col. Alex. Murchison.
Christopher Munroe.
Alex. Williams.
Col. A. S. McNeill.
Farquhard Smith.
John McDaniel.
John Evans.
J. W. Howell.
BLADEN.
Gen. James McKay.
Robert Melvin.
S. N. Richardson.
Thomas C. Smith.
Isaac Wright.
John Smith.
SAMPSON.
G. T. Barksdale.
Patrick Murphy.
John H. Spearman.
Hardy Royal.
NEW HANOVER.
James Murphy.
Charles Henry.
ONSLOW.
Robert Aman.
GREENE.
Thomas Hooker.
GUILFORD.
Dr. Faulks.
LENOIR.
Thomas Rouse.
Jesse Lassiter.
John Williams, Esq.

JONES.
James McDaniel.
CRAVEN.
John Bryant.
COLUMBUS.
Lot Williamson.
ROBESON.
W. C. McNeill.
RICHMOND.
John C. McLaurin.
John L. Fairley.
ANSON.
A. Bauchum.
J. R. Reid, Millwright.
CASWELL.
J. T. Dodson, Millwright.
William Russell.
CHATHAM.
Cole & Brantly.
Smith & Pullen.
N. Clegg.
WAKE.
S. Beasly.
JOHNSTON.
J. T. Leach.
BEAUFORT.
B. Runyon.
—— Arnold.
PITT.
John Joiner.
Drs. Robert and Richard Williams.
DUPLIN.
Lewis Herring.
James Jarman.
Daniel Moore.

Besides many others in different parts of the State.

With such a deservedly high character, the Subscribers feel justified in offering these Wheels to the Public. They will sell individual or County rights on reasonable terms. They also keep constantly on hand for sale, Pairs of Wheels, (varying in size to suit different heads of water,) in this place, Wilmington, Washington, and Newbern,—and also for sale by James T. Dodson, Caswell county.

They caution all persons throughout the State from paying any persons but ourselves or our authorized Agents for the right of using these Wheels.

NOTICE TO MILLWRIGHTS.—If you wish employment, acquaint yourselves with putting in these Wheels, as we now wish to employ at least 100 in this business in different parts of the State.

DUNCAN McNEILL.
ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.
A. A. McKETHAN.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 1846. 95-tf

NEW

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

G. & H. McMillan

ARE now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, at their OLD STAND next door to Messrs. J. Huske & Son, an entire

New Stock of Staple & Fancy

DRY GOODS,

Viz: Sup. blue, black, and olive brown Cloths; bl'k and fancy Cassimeres; sup'r Satin and Cassimere Vestings; Drap-d Ete; Earlston and Muslin Gingham; printed and Organdy Muslin; shaded Balzorines and Ombra Barege; black and colored Silks; Book and Swiss Muslins; Jaconet and Cambrics; black and blue-black Crape; black and blue Alpaca Lustre; Lace and Cambric Edgings and Insertings; Corded and Muslin Skirts; Ladies' Corslets; black and colored Cambrics; Italian Cravats and Scarfs; Irish Linen; Brown Holland and Silicias; brown and bleached Shirtings; Linen and Cotton Diaper; Linen and Cotton Checks for Coats and Pants; Brown Linen and Drilling; Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs; Linen Cambric ditto; Silk and Cotton Hose and half Hose; Ladies' sup'r Kid Gloves and Mits; Gentlemen's white and colored Kid Gloves; Florence Braid, Lace, and Triangle Bonnets; Fringes and Ribbon; Children's Leghorn and Gypsey Hats; Beaver, Leghorn, Palmleaf, and Panama Hats. Also, a great variety of Boots and Shoes, for Ladies and Gentlemen; with a great many other Goods, too tedious to mention. As the above Stock is entirely new, it is well worthy the attention of country Merchants to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as the above Goods will be sold low for Cash.

March 17, 1846. 2-6w

COLOGNE WATER,

OF superior quality, for sale by the gallon, quart, or bottle, by
SAM'L J. HINSDALE, Druggist.
March 17. 2-tf

LANDS FOR SALE.

1100 and 1200 Acres on Black River and on Black Mingo, Cumberland county, N. C.

TO be sold in Fayetteville, before the Court House, on the 1st Monday in May next, over ELEVEN HUNDRED ACRES on Black River, below Smily's Falls—the remotest point probably not more than three miles from good landings on the Cape Fear, and a level way.

ALSO, more than 800 acres on Black Mingo, about eight miles from the landing below Smiley's Falls.

These lands are all in forest, and chiefly valuable for Turpentine and Tar, with some fine timber. The former tract has a capital winter range for cattle; the latter a more productive soil. A re-survey will soon be made.

Persons desiring to buy are referred to Thomas Johnson, Esq. near Averasboro', who will show said lands. For further information as to title, &c., apply to Mr. George Shepherd of Fayetteville.

Terms will be declared on day of sale.

ROBERT G. EDWARDS,
Attorney for the heirs of R. H. & M. C. Draughon.
March 14, 1846. 2-ts

J. W. BAKER

IS now receiving his large and general assortment of CHAIRS, from fine Hair Seat Mahogany, down to the common Windsor, purchased by himself for cash at the Manufactories at Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which will be sold as low, probably lower, than any in the market. Also, a general assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, rich Mahogany frames; an assortment of Philadelphia made Curled Hair MATTRESSES, with a large assortment of

CABINET FURNITURE,

Of his own manufacture, comprising all the articles usually kept in a Furniture Ware Room; viz: Sideboards, Bureaus, Secretary and Book Cases, Tables, Wardrobes, spring seat and plain Sofas, Divans, Arm Rocking Chairs, French and Post Mahogany Bedsteads, curled and birdseye Maple do., patent windlass Bedsteads, &c. &c., all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

Sept. 23, 1845. 77tf

EDWIN GLOVER.

Watch Maker and Jeweller,

HAS REMOVED to the new Store of Mr. Warren Prior, on Hay street, a few doors above the Market. Having received a new set of Tools and Materials, he is prepared to do Work at short notice and in the very best manner. He has for sale,

Gold and Silver Watches, of different kinds; Gold Chains and Keys; Gold and Silver Pencils; Finger Rings & Breast Pins; Spectacles of all kinds; Thimbles, and almost every article in his line.

The above articles have been purchased in New York the past week, and will be sold much less than formerly.

P. S. E. G. tenders his thanks to the public for their former patronage, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance.

Oct. 25, 1845. 67tf

109,000 ACRES

VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, James C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq., (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845. 75tf

Farm for Sale.

I WISH to sell my Plantation on the East side of the Cape Fear, 3 miles above the Clarendon Bridge—300 acres in a fine state of cultivation, and 400 acres thickly wooded. It courses the River about one and a fourth miles. Possession given now or by the 20th December next. There is a crop of Rye and Oats sowed. I would also sell, horses and mules to attend the crop, and provisions for hands. Also, stock Hogs and Cattle, Carts and Wagons, and furnish four or five hands to 1st Jan'y next. I would also sell four Negroes.

My object in selling off is to change my business. Liberal time given on payments.

WM. S. LATTA.
March 10. 1-tf

BRIGGS'S HOTEL

Fayetteville, N. C.

THE Subscriber, having taken that large and commodious brick building, formerly known as the Planter's Hotel, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is prepared to accommodate Travellers and others in the best manner: the building having been thoroughly repaired and properly furnished for that purpose.

The Northern and Southern Stages stop at this House.

Connected with the Hotel, and a few yards distant, are extensive Stables, which will be attended by careful and experienced Ostlers.

WM. W. BRIGGS.
Oct. 27, 1845. [illegible]

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have taken possession of the former Stand on Green Street, and are now opening a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

GROCERIES,

Dry Goods, Hardware, & Cutlery,

And such other Goods as they have heretofore dealt in.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.
Dec. 9, 1845.

NOTICE.

PERSONS indebted to me are respectfully requested to pay their Notes and Accounts. Those of longer standing than twelve months will be put in a train for collection as soon as the necessary process can be served on the parties, unless paid by 1st March.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.
Feb'y 10.

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20 HHDS. and Tierces MOLASSES,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted sizes,
12 boxes Tin Plate and Wire,
6 doz. Collins', Turpentine, and Chopping Axes.
Just received and for sale by
B. ROSE & SON.
March 16, 1846.

JUST RECEIVED.

DIRECT from the Factory, Rowland's Mill and Crosscut SAWS, warranted, and for sale by
B. ROSE & SON.
Jan. 24, 1845.

FOR SALE.

CHEESE in boxes; Raisins in whole [illegible] boxes; superior French Brandy, and [illegible] Wine.

D. & W. McLAURIN.
Dec. 13, 1845.

Notice to Pensioners.

THE Subscriber will attend, as usual, to the collection of all arrears of Pensions, [illegible] as directed. From past experience he [illegible] himself he can give general satisfaction.

Printed forms furnished gratis.

ELIJAH FULLER.
Fayetteville, Feb. 9, 1846.

F. T. WARD

Would respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and [illegible] generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. [illegible], Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

☞ Tin Baking Apparatus, of an entirely new pattern.
September 1, 1845.

CARLETON R. MOORE & CO.,

No. 9 North Front Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, for the sale of Cotton, Cotton Yarn, Wool, Domestics, &c.

Refer to
Messrs. Murchison, Reid & Co.
J. D. Williams, Esq.
E. J. Hale, Esq.
Wm. G. Webb, Esq. Agent for the [illegible] Manufacturing Company, Rockingham, N. C.
M. Townsend, Esq. Agent for the [illegible] Manufacturing Company, Bennettsville, S. C.
Philadelphia, Sept. 1, 1845.

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the late George M[illegible], Rowan County, six miles south of Salisbury, some time during the month of July last, a bright mulatto girl named HARRIET. [illegible] purchased the said girl, I will give the above reward for her apprehension and delivery to me in said county of Rowan, four miles south of Salisbury. It is believed that she is now in the county of Davidson, Randolph, Chatham, or Cumberland, passing herself, no doubt, as a free girl. She has a small scar over one of her eyes, and a [illegible] brand on her thigh, and is a little freckled across the nose. She is about 23 years of age, five feet two inches high and stout built. I will give the above reward for her delivery to me or $[illegible] for her confinement in some jail so I can get her again. Letters on the subject addressed to me at Salisbury will be punctually attended to.

HENRY MILLER.
December 13, 1845.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER is prepared to do [illegible] kind of ROOFING, with Tin, Zinc, or Copper. Having had some experience in Roofing, he flatters himself he can give satisfaction to all who may give him a call.

F. T. WARD.
June 20, 1845.

MINERAL SPRING ACADEMY,

MOORE COUNTY, N. C.

THE vacations will be, hereafter, in the months of April and October. The following are the very low rates of Tuition, per month of four weeks, viz:—

For the Languages and Mathematics, $1 [illegible]
" English Grammar and Geography, [illegible]
" Spelling, Reading, Arithmetic, &c. [illegible]

Admission for a month, with payment in advance, quarterly, or for the time of admission. Particular attention will be paid to the discipline of the mind in sound knowledge and religion.

H. McLAURIN.
Nov. 14, 1845.

FOR SALE.

ONE-HALF of those valuable Building Lots adjoining Mr. Ray's new Brick Store. The half will be about 42 feet front on Hay Street.

THOS. J. CURTIS.
Jan. 13, 1846. 93-tf

A Valuable Medicine.

The Best of PILLS.

25 IN A BOX.

DR. BRANDRETH'S Vegetable PILLS have proved themselves an effectual assistant of nature, having cured in the United States at least one hundred thousand persons of diseases which had been pronounced incurable by medical men of the first rank and standing.

These Pills, from the peculiar properties they possess, are calculated to cure disease, whatever be its name, all having the same origin, in any person in whom is the universal "breath of life," who partakes of the "universal" "one blood," of which are made all people who dwell upon the earth, and whose disorder arises from the "universal root" of all disease, namely, impurity or imperfect circulation of the blood. Those who are suffering from a bad state of health, will do well to give them a trial.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by the only authorized Agent.

MICHAEL McGARY.
Oct. 15, 1845. 81-tf